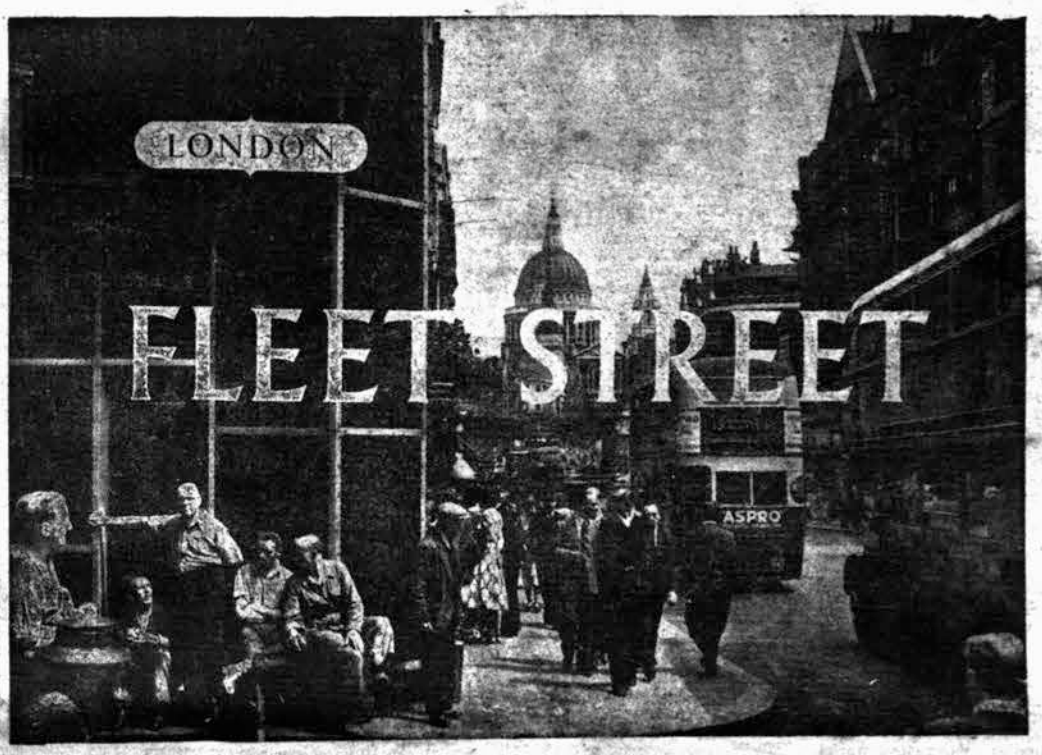
The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. X NO. 23 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1951 Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies. IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS



Fleet Street, the Street of Adventure as it is termed, houses the Fourth Estate of Britain. Great names in English literature like Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, Lamb and Sheridan are associated with it.

David Low (with pipe) seen here with his editor, Percy Cudlipp of the "Daily Herald" is a fearless political cartoonist. His work is an outstanding example of that freedom of expression upon which the British press is founded.

India's Link With Cambodia

SEE PAGE 5

The Convict Warder

BY K. B.

IT was Lloyd George that once remarked talking of de Valera, "He is like trying to pick up mercury with a fork." This would be an apt description of the curious specimen of humanity known as the Convict Warder. He is a slippery fellow; he defies description. He typifies in his person a series of paradoxes.

A typical "case history" is revealing. He was a peaceful farmer once or a village artisan. Rarely the ranks are filled with an aristocrat of blue blood. It may be asked as to what provokes this law abiding citizen to turn a criminal. Apart from Freudian theories of regressions and complex, there are causes which stand to reason. The law of Manu does not operate these days. Often he is the victim of a "got up" plot. He might have been an innocent spectator, wholly unconnected with the incident. Nevertheless, he is committed to the gallows on circumstantial evidence. The Governor exercises his clemency and the poor wretch gets off with 20 years of imprisonment. The real bullet-headed criminals are there too. But the convict actually serves only about half the period of 20 years. Seven years or so he gets as remission, called Queen Victoria remission. Then the usual remission of four days in a month. He should strictly obey all the jail rules or else he loses his remission days and this holds him in mortal dread.

Sadly enough even the innocent break under the machine so much that they come to believe they are really guilty. Few Indian jails are called penetentiaries, and if they are, it is a misnomer. The conversion of the new criminal into a mature Convict Warder is a long drawn out process.

His metamorphosis starts with being a menial when he works *hard for years. His body soon wears out and his mind loses its sharpness. He seldom thinks, and if he does, it will invariably be of some petty jail affair.* He fits as a cog in the mighty machine and rotates willy nilly.

Then comes the long period of comparative ease and rest—he is a Convict Warder now. This is a great privilege and is greatly coveted. There is more freedom and less work and what more, pay, eight annas or more a month

His real life starts now. He dons a uniform and cap quite distinctive to make himself out from the regular warders. He also carries on his person a lathi—a formidable weapon—and a whistle, which strikes great terror in the prisoner's heart. His duty is to be in charge of his fellow criminals, with whom, however, he draws a fine line of demarcation. He guards the political prisoners also zealously. In some jails he is left inside the block and locked up along with his less fortunate brethren He walks up and down with great gusto counting at the top of his voice, "ek do theen" throughtout the night.

Whether it is the pomp of power or the ways of prison administration, we find these one-time criminals detaching themselves from the rest and lining up with the authorities.

In putting down disturbances within the jail, they take first place. The Convict Warder knows of the Congress, of Socialists and Communists. Members of these parties have been under his "care" at one time or other.

As a master smuggler he is second to none. He is the best blockade-runner. Deliberately and coolly he sets to work and a grand market flourishes within the jail.

But sometimes one comes across a few who have bettered themselve inside. They forgot their past and started making amends. This type is good natured, god-fearing and kind. One may come across even some who had learnt the alphabets within and progressed in their studies.

ODDITIES of NATURE • by CHUCK THORNDIKE
FLAMINGOS AT HIALEAH RACE TRACK, FLA., ARE FED SHRIMPS AND OLIVE OIL TO PREVENT THEIR COLOR FROM FADING!
the COCONUT Palm IS THE MOST IMPORTANT OF SEVERAL HUNDRED VARIETIES OF PALMS, AS CLOTHING AND CORDAGE COME FROM FIBRES OF RUSKS, HATS, BASKETS, SCREENS AND MATS FROM LEAVES, ORNAMENTS FROM "CARDS," COATS AND BROOMS FROM LEAF BASES, GAS MASKS FROM CHARCOAL OF SHELLS AND OLEOMARGARINE FROM OIL!
the TALK of the TOWN WAS ACTOR MACDONALD CAREY, OF HOLLYWOOD, CAL., WHOSE NEW DENTAL FILLINGS "RECEIVED" RADIO BROADCASTS! [DUE TO DISSIMILAR METALS HAVING OPPOSITE CHARGES AND SALIVA ACTING AS CONDUCTOR]

WEEK-END FUN

Voice on Telephone: "Peter is sick and can't attend class today. He requested me to notify you."

Teacher: "All right. Who is this speaking?"

Voice: "This is my room mate."

●

Hansen: "Strong, well-built men make amiable husbands says a writer."

Jansen: "So do strong, well-built women!"

●

"Is John in?" "Oh ay, he's in." "Can I see him?" "No."

"But I wanted to see him." "Ay. But ye canna see him; John's died."

"Died?" "Ay."

"Sudden?" "Ay."

"Very sudden?"

"Very sudden."

"Did he say anything about a pot of green paint before he died?"

●

As he paid his bill the departing guest turned and yelled to the bell-boy. "Quick, boy, run up to room 454 and see if I left my pyjamas and razor there. Run, because I've got just six minutes to catch my train."

Four minutes later the bell-boy was back, all out of breath.

"Yes, sir" he reported, "they're both up there."

●

A speaker talked loud and long, then asked brightly, "Are there any questions?" A hand shot up. The speaker nodded

"What time is it?" the listener inquired

●

The football team had done nothing but fumble all afternoon. So when a substitute warming up in front of the bench, dropped a ball someone flipped to him, it was too much for a leather-lunged fan. "Send him in, coach," he yelled from the stands. "He's ready!"

●

"Are you going to take all this lying down?" boomed the election candidate. "No!" shouted a member of the audience, "The reporters are doing that."

●

An attorney for the local gas and electric company was addressing a town meeting in Roxbury, Mass. "Think of the good this company has done for all the people of Boston," he exhorted the audience "If you would permit a pun, I would say in the words of the immortal poet Lord Tennyson 'Honour the Light Brigade.'"

From the rear of the hall came a clear small voice. "Oh, what a charge they made!"

●

It was an interminable speech, but finally he wound up. "I want land reform. I want housing reform. I want educational reform I want—" Just then a bored voice in the audience interrupted. "Chloroform".

He was at the fountain-pen counter making purchase. "You see," he said, "I'm buying this for my wife."

"A surprise eh?"

"I'll say. She's expecting a fur coat."

●

The woman lecturer was going strong.

"Yes," she cried "women have suffered in a thousand ways."

She paused for effect.

"I can think of one way in which they have not suffered and never will," murmured a meek little man in the front row.

The lecturer fixed an unbelieving eye on him.

"What way is that?" she demanded.

"They have never suffered in silence."

●

At one time the Dublin police had to spend a great deal of valuable time removing obscene slogans chalked on the outer walls of Trinity College by dispossessed Irishmen who took a violent dislike to that seat of learning. The Chief of Police was talking about it to the Dean of the College.

"Elementary education will put an end to that sort of thing one day," he remarked.

"Elementary education," replied the Dean, "will simply mean that the words will be rather better spelt and much nearer the ground."

●

George Burns: "Gracie loves nice things and we have some lovely antiques in our home. A famous interior decorator came to the house for dinner once and he saw this tallboy and said, 'Gracie, where did you get that priceless old relic with the curved legs and the hand-decorated drawers?,' and Gracie said, 'I met him in vaudeville.'"

●

A U. S. General on the staff in Berlin issued a temporary ban on the arrival of more dependants of officers and G.I.s because of the International Situation. When the weekly roster of Americans showed that eight more U. S. nationals had arrived, the General exploded.

"This must stop!" he howled to his aide. "Who are these people to flout my authority? I'll court-martial them!"

Informed that the new dependants had arrived via the hospital maternity ward, he raged on: "Makes no difference how they arrived; see that it doesn't happen again!"

●

A cattle woman brought her son and prospective daughter-in-law into one of the swankiest jewellers in Dallas to buy flat silver. She did all the talking, ultimately made up her mind and ordered the most expensive set in the store. The clerk inquired as to initials.

"Initials, hell," boomed the woman. "I want our cattle brand on that silver."

Where They Came From?

BY U. P. SEIN

I have studied with interest the various stories of mysterious showers of stones, apparently coming from nowhere, which have occurred in Africa, India, and elsewhere, completely baffling all observers, including men with scientific training. I now propose to describe a similar phenomenon which has come to my notice in Burma. I believe this case to be unique because, as will be seen from the narrative, the trouble was eventually overcome by means just as uncanny as the visitation itself says the writer in "The Wide World Magazine"

The facts were related to me by an intimate friend—Mr. U. Nwe, a Deputy-Inspector of Schools. Knowing him to be a responsible official, and highly respected, I believe his statements to be absolutely accurate

While making a duty-tour of a certain district he stopped at M—, a busy little town not far from Mandalay, the ancient capital of Burma. About a furlong from the bungalow where he put up was a monastic school, conducted by Roman Catholic priests belonging to the monastery, which he was due to inspect the following day. About seven o'clock that evening some local teachers called upon him to pay their respects, informing him in the course of conversation that they were suffering from mysterious falls of stones at the school If he would like to witness the phenomenon for himself, they added, they would take him along; it occurred regularly every night. Such stone-throwings, incidentally, are nothing new in Burma where, with sundry other seemingly supernatural happenings, they are classed as 'Ponaka like'—literally manifestations of the displeasure of a spirit named Ponaka.

Being naturally interested, and anxious to have something out of the ordinary to relate to his friends, the Deputy-Inspector eagerly accepted the invitation.

●

When the party reached the school they found that a large number of townsfolk had already assembled to watch the proceedings The local police were also present, and kept the sightseers well under control, at a sufficient distance from the building to make sure that no one could play any tricks. The school itself was completely surrounded by a cordon of constable.

After some time a series of noises were heard, as though heavy objects were falling on the roof at regular intervals of about ten seconds. Not a single stone, however, dropped on the ground: the manifestations were entirely confined to the roof. The sounds ceased as abruptly as they had started, and presently the crowd began to disperse, some of them remarking: "That's the finish! Nine nights every night, and no more!" Mr. U Nwe, needless to say, went back to his bungalow in a very puzzled frame of mind, utterly unable to find any logical explanation for what he had just witnessed

Next morning, when he went to the school again to start his inspection, he received another surprise. He was met by the European Priest-in-Charge, the School Manager, who earnestly requested him to defer his official visit until next day. The Father explained that, having been greatly distressed by the inexplicable falls of stones, he had got in touch with a hmawsaya, or Burmese medicine-man, who claimed to be able to put an end to the nuisance by averting the "wrath of Ponaka"! This wizard had originally demanded a very high fee for his services, but after some haggling had accepted the priest's offer to pay him a hundred rupees if he succeeded in stopping the trouble. If he failed he was to receive nothing. The Deputy-Inspector duly acceded to the good Father's plea, and, learning that the medicine-man would arrive that evening, decided to watch him at work

In due course the hmawsaya appeared and asked for a basket of rice, which was duly produced Over this, for half an hour, he proceeded to recite holy Sanskrit mantras. The grain was then strewn in all directions about the compound of the monastery to which the school was attached. This took place after sunset, in order to prevent fowls and wild birds from picking up the rice. That night the

(Continued on Page 23)

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Between You And Me

By "Me"

A FOUR legged chicken has been hatched alive in Lahore. Pakistan is to be congratulated on its 'quadrubird'.

* * *

Fifteen thousand detectives from Sicily to Stockholm joined in the hunt for two British Foreign Office officials. This is massing forces after missing the men.

* * *

A 64-year old Indian employee of a British oil company in Delhi is bidding to play the role of Gandhiji in the American film. But the Mahatma started it with salt, and not with oil.

* * *

The central committee of the Communist Party has offered its readiness to solve the problem of Telingana by negotiation. But who will negotiate with the custodians of enemy property?

* * *

A Filipino employee of Cebu won the international English typing contest by typing 85 words a minute. "Pravda" will dub him as a stooge in the galloping stage of Imperialism

* * *

General Cariappa asked politicians to leave the army alone, and not to contaminate it with party ideas. Is that the reason why the Socialists want to have their own land army?

* * *

Even here Mr. K. M. Munshi has stolen the Socialist thunder, while they were playing the game of red caps in Delhi. He launched the "Bhoomi Sena" in the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan style.

* * *

Acharya Kripalani is confident of merging most of the Leftist elements in the country into a "faithful, truthful and loyal opposition." The Acharya is an optimist, but the danger is that the Opposition will start opposing itself.

* * *

It has already started. While Acharya Kripalani criticised the unity move by a section of Congressmen as "vicious and lacking in honesty", Rafi Ahmed Kidwai hailed it as a great step. Two leaders and two voices!

* * *

Addressing a press conference in Delhi, Pt. Nehru said, "we will not tolerate any nonsense about Kashmir, come what may"

Replying in Karachi, Sir Zafrullah said: "Pakistan would stand no nonsense. It would not matter to Pakistan what measures she might be compelled to take to secure a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute."

Who said that Sir Zafrulah was lacking in originality?

* * *

American doctors are testing a new hormone cream that is reported to have grown hair on bald heads in five weeks.

Why this blackout of the human headlight radiating lustre and shining like the dome of the Taj? Spare the cream and save the head.

* * *

Some Middle East Countries have warned Pakistan against the machinations and mischievous activities of the Grand Mufti.

He has already received the freedom of Karachi and Lahore. But he will not rest content without receiving freedom from Azad Kashmir for whose Jehad he pulls the strings.

* * *

Liaqat Ali Khan says that those who save Pakistan serve God.

Why this garb of a Karma Yogi?

The Prime Minister of Burma, Thakin Nu, who has three times expressed a desire to leave politics to become a monk, has been prevailed upon to take part in the coming elections. This will not set Irrawady on fire. In-and-out running, well known in Turf circles, pays handsome dividends in spiritual and political stakes as well.

* * *

A bachelor in Ferozepore is facing prosecution for wrongly drawing rations in the name of his wife and two children. A "ghost-wife" comes into the picture for the first time.

* * *

The "New York Times" says that the main strength of the Congress Party is the Brahmin and Bania. Rather a thread-bare analysis.

* * *

Rajaji is a walking encyclopaedia of apt anecdotes and mythological stories. Often they are deadly in disarming opposition forces. But once during the recently concluded Parliamentary session Rajaji was caught in his own parallel.

* * *

Commending the merits of Part 'C' States Bill to Parliament, Rajaji compared it to the Indian mythological cow, the Kamadhenu, and said that it would give all boons to the States people. Still the opposition began to look the gift cow in its mouth.

* * *

The Puranic story of Kamadhenu starts with churning the ocean by Devas and Asuras (demons), using Vasuki, the deadly serpent, as the rope. Out of the womb of the deep came the two divine dancers, Rambha and Urvashi, whom Indra took to his court. Then came Lakshmi and the gem necklace, Kausthuba, which Vishnu annexed,

* * *

The third in order was Kamadhenu, the divine cow, with the face of a damsel which was reputed to grant any boon asked for. This prize cow went to Vasishta's Ashram, the churners not having a drop of its ambrosial milk.

* * *

In the 'C' States Bill, Mr. N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, the Vasishta of the Cabinet, dangled the 'Kamadhenu' before the states people and finally drove it to the States Ministry. When people wanted to be co-sharers in the boon, he indefinitely postponed the bill. People also refused to have anything to do with a 'dry' Kamadhenu. Rajaji did not anticipate the latter part of the Kamadhenu story.

* * *

Even in the midst of a hot war, the U S. authorities are thinking of a fantastic propaganda offensive in Korea. Brigadier General McClure is seriously suggesting the use of guided missiles and controlled planes that will bomb the troops with pamphlets instead of explosives. But will "bomphleteering" ensure the return of the "Red" prodigal into the fold?

* * *

Haw-Hawing in the air, whistling bombs and screaming missiles resorted to by the Nazis only steeled the heart of Britons to win the battle of Britain. Does the new offensive mean the opening of a second front on the air along with the Voice of America?

Red China has already started another form of psychological warfare. Mao's new "marriage ration" plan supplies each Chinese soldier with a young woman before he leaves for the Korean front. It looks like a marital and martial pool.

* * *

Child-lifting stories are periodical outbreaks which leap into news during the silly season. These are current coins, especially after the publication of the examination results. The 'ploughed hopefuls' skulk away to escape the parental wrath, and their sympathisers start the rumour of their being spirited away by child lifters. The result is mad man-hunt, manhandling and murder. After this orgy of criminal vendetta, the absconders return according to plan and are recipients of oozing sympathy. They join the supplementary class.

* * *

Lucknow is all excitement now following rumours that child lifters are busy in various localities. The immediate provocation was the mad act of a demented woman who tried to take away the kid of a milkman. This woman was a mental case brought to Lucknow for treatment. After a series of domestic calamities, she lost her only child. This resulted in a mental stroke and she developed a craze for other people's children. This started an epidemic of man-hunt, and the police had a tough job of it.

* * *

While these mock crusades and phantom fights were going on, the real villain of the piece was somewhere else. A child is now convalescing in the Medical College. He was lifted from his bed by his mother's side, while asleep, by a wolf and carried away. The mother got up on hearing the shrieks of the child and chased the wolf until the man-eater got exhausted and ran away, leaving the child behind. The loving mother picked up her bleeding child and ran back to her house.

* * *

The wolf is Public Enemy No. 1 in Uttar Pradesh, having a prize on its head. But the packs still enjoy the freedom of the city, despite police and military cordons. It will not be surprising if a she-wolf carries a couple of children and feeds them like Romulus and Remus of old. Roman history may repeat in the land of the Nehrus, Malaviyas and Pants.

* * *

The "Pioneer" publishes the story of Kanhaiyalal a prisoner with a penchant for prison life. It was only last week that he was set free after a "stretch" for stealing. And as he stepped out of the prison he told himself, "I must get a job."

He knocked at almost every door for work, but no one would trust him with a job.

"I must get back to prison or I will starve," he argued. "But how to," he asked himself.

A grazing goat came to his rescue. He grabbed the goat, was found out and marched to the nearest police station.

"Why did you lift the goat," he was asked.

"Because I want to get back to gaol, the only place where I can get both bed and bread," he replied.

* * *

India won its freedom through prisons. Should one stay there to realise the first of Four Freedoms—Freedom from Want?

HONORARY DEGREES AT BONN

Many well known personalities in American and German political and military life were presented with Honorary degrees from the University of Maryland, U.S.A. at a ceremony in Bonn (Germany) University. Among those receiving degrees were Mr. McClay, American iHigh Commissioner in Germany—and Dr. Adenauer the West German Chancellor.
Dr. Adenauer receives his degree.

Yardstick Of Liberation

THERE is the very real question whether history may not decide that life in the Indian village was far better adapted to the survival of man than life in the highly advanced and organised world of the West. It has yet to be proved whether Western man can keep his civilization from turning against him.

The concept of the dynamic society, the concept of rapid progress, the concept of ever-expanding knowledge applied to man's problems, the concept of bigger and better technology to liberate man from drudgery—it has yet to be proved whether these concepts can actually be made to serve human welfare or whether they are beyond man's understanding and control both and there-may be used against himself.

The average Indian is emancipated from modern civilization and its dualism. He is uncontaminated by modern knowledge and its effects. He is largely apart from the tides of his times; no matter what happens in the years just ahead, it is likely that the Indian village will continue as it has for the past two thousand years. It is largely self-contained and offers no temptation for a conqueror, who may be drawn to by the cities and the factories but may have no inducement for carving out roads to reach people who present neither a challenge nor a prize.

This is no glorification of the static. It is merely an attempt to recognize the fact that any attempt to measure the East by our standards must be preceded first of all by substantial proof that we can make civilization and all its works serve the ends of man

—NORMAN COUSINS

RITA'S LATEST

NO BRILLIANT MINDS IN WEAK BODIES

THE value of play, hobby, rest and love of beauty cannot be over-emphasised in the physical education of children. To know how to relax the muscles and the nerves is an art which should be taught to children even when very young. In this article written to the Bulletin of Physical Education, the "Mother" of Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, calls for a crusade against fagging and compulsory house-hold work by Juveniles.

OF all the domains of human consciousness, the physical is the one most completely governed by method, order, discipline, procedure. The lack of plasticity and receptivity in matter has to be replaced there by an organisation of details, at once precise and comprehensive. In this organisation one must not forget, however, that all the domains of the being are interdependent and interpenetrating. Yet, even if a mental or vital impulsion is to be expressed physical it must submit to an exact and precise procedure. That is why all education of the body, if it is to be effective, must be rigorous and detailed, foreseeing and methodical.

That will be translated into habits: the body is a being of habits. But these should be controlled and disciplined, yet at the same time supple enough to adapt themselves to the circumstances and the needs of the growth and development of the being.

All education of the body should begin at the very birth and continue throughout life: it is never too soon to begin nor too late to continue.

The education of the body has three principal aspects: (1) control and discipline of functions.

(2) a total, methodical and harmonious development of all the parts and movements of the body and

(3) rectification of defects and deformations if there are any.

It may be said that from the very first days, almost even from the first hours, of life the child should be submitted to the first part of the programme in the matter of food, sleep, evacuation etc. If the child, from the very beginning of his existence, takes to good habits, that will save him a good deal of trouble and inconveniences during the whole of his life. And also the persons who have the charge to watch over him during his first years will find their task very much easier.

It is understood that this education, if it is to be rational, enlightened and effective, must be based upon a minimum knowledge of the human body, its structure and its functions.

As the child grows, he must gradually acquire the habit of observing the functioning of its organs so that he may control it more and more, movements, bad habits are formed

Physical Education For Harmony And Beauty

taking care that this functioning is normal and harmonious. In the matter of positions, postures and too early and too quick that may have disastrous consequences for the whole life.

All who take the question of education seriously and wish to give their children large facilities to develop normally will easily find the necessary hints and instructions. The subject is being more and more carefully studied and many books have appeared and are appearing which give all indications and information needed on the subject.

Instinct Guides

It is not possible for me to enter into the details of execution, for each problem is different from another and the solution should suit the individual case. The question of food has been studied at leangth and with care. The dietary to help the children in their growth is generally known and can be usefully followed.

But it is very important to remember that the instinct of the body, so long as it remains intact, knows more than all theory. Thus, if you wish that your children should develop normally, you must not force them to food for which they have a disgust; for often the body possesses a sure instinct as to what is harmful to it, unless the child is particularly capricious.

The body in its normal state, that is to say, if there is no intervention of mental notions or vital impulsions, knows also very well what is good and necessary for it. But a normal state of that kind can happen only when the child has been taught with care and learns to distinguish desires from needs. He must develop the taste for food that is simple and healthy, substantial and appetising, without any useless complications.

He must avoid, in the daily food, all that merely stuffs and causes heaviness, particularly he must be taught to eat according to his hunger, neither more or less and not to make food an occasion to satisfy his greed and gluttony. From the very childhood, one must know that one eats in order to give to the body strength and health and not to enjoy the pleasures of the palate.

The child should be given the food that suits his temperament, prepared with all safeguards in respect of hygiene and cleanliness, that is pleasant to the taste and yet very simple; and this food should be chosen and measured out according to the age of the child and his regular activities, it must contain all the chemical and dynamic elements that are necessary for the development and the balanced growth of all the parts of the body.

Balanced Growth

Since the child will be given only the food needed for maintaining health and supplying necessary energy, one must be very careful not to use food as a means of coercion or punishment. The habit of telling a child: "you were not a good boy, you will not be given your dessert etc." is totally disastrous. You create in this way in his little consciousness the impression that food is given to him chiefly to satisfy his greed and not because it is indispensable for the good functioning of his body.

Another thing should be taught to a child from his early age; the taste for cleanliness and hygienic habits. But if you wish to get from the child this taste for cleanliness and respect for the rules of hygiene, you must take great care not to instil into him the fear of illness.

Fear is the worst incentive for education and the surest way of attracting what is feared. Yet, while not fearing illness, one need have no inclination for it either. There is a current belief that brilliant minds have weak bodies. It is a delusion and has no basis.

There was perhaps an epoch when a romantic and morbid taste for physical unbalance prevailed: but, fortunately, that tendency has disappeared. Nowadays a well-built, solid, muscular, strong and perfectly balanced body is appreciated at its true value. In any case, children should be taught to have respect for health, admiration for a healthy man whose body knows how to repel attacks of illness."

A child pretends illness to escape a troublesome necessity, a work that does not interest him or even simply to move the heart of his parents and get from them satisfaction of some caprice. Children must be taught, too, as early as possible that that procedure is not worth the game and that you are not more interesting by being ill; rather the contrary

The weak have a tendency to believe that their weaknesses make them particularly interesting and to use this weakness and even their illness, if necessary, as a means of attracting towards them the attention and sympathy of persons who are around them and live with them. On no account should this pernicious tendency be encouraged.

Children should be taught that to be ill is a sign of failing and inferiority, not of a virtue or a sacrifice.

Relaxation

For that it would be good for the child, as soon as he is able to make use of his limbs, to devote daily some time to develop methodically and normally all parts of his body. Every day some twenty or thirty minutes, preferably on getting up from bed if possible, will suffice to assure good functioning and balanced growth of his muscles, preventing at the same time stiffening of the joints and of the spine that comes about much earlier than it is supposed. In the general programme of education for children, sports and outdoor games should be given a fair place; that, more than all the medicines of world, will assure him good health. An hour's moving about in the sun does more to cure weakness or anaemia than a whole armoury of tonics.

My advice is that medicine should not be taken unless it is absolutely impossible to do otherwise; and this "absolutely impossible" must be absolutely strict.

Although there are, in this programme of physical culture, certain well-known general lines as to how best to develop the human body, still if the method is to be fully effective, each case should be considered individually, if possible, with the help of a competent person, otherwise by consulting books concerning the subject that are already published or being published.

But in any case, a child, whatever may be his activities, should have a sufficient number of hours for sleep. This number will vary with age. In the cradle, the baby should sleep longer than it remains awake. The number of hours for sleep will diminish as the child grows. But till the adult age the number should not be less than 8 hours and that in a quiet and well-ventilated place. The child should not be deprived of his early night sleep uselessly. The hours before midnight are the best for resting the nerves. Even during the waking hours, relaxation is an indispensable thing for everyone who wishes to maintain the nervous balance. To know how to relax the muscles and the nerves is an art which should be taught to the children even when very young. However, there are many parents who, on the contrary, force their children to constant activity. When the child remains quiet, they imagine he is ill.

Even there are parents who have the bad habit to make their child do household work at the expense of his rest and relaxation. Nothing is worse than that for a growing nervous system which cannot stand the tension of too continuous an effort or an activity imposed upon it and not freely chosen. I hold against all current ideas and prejudices that it is not fair to demand services from a child, as if it is his duty to serve his parents.

The contrary would be more true: certainly it is natural that parents should serve their children, at least take great care of them. It is only if the child chooses freely to work for the family and does the work as a play that the thing is admissible. And even then, one must be careful that it diminishes in no way the hours of rest absolutely necessary for the body to function properly.

Love Of Beauty

I said that even from young age children should be taught respect for physical health, strength and balance.

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ANIMAL BRAIN TRUST

THE Coy Gorilla, psychologists agree reflects the true shy, retiring nature of this much misunderstood animal. During many years of testing every type of animal, scientists have observed that the gorilla will make an unbecoming retreat from anyone with the courage to growl back at him should he approach in a moment of pretended bravery, and the tests have also established that the gorilla rates third in intelligence among his fellow-beasts.

Ratings of animal intelligence are based on three types of actions: instinctive, learned, and reasoned. Because of differences in animal bodies, not all of them can take the same tests, and for this reason there has been some variance among scientists in listing the top ten. Prof. C. J. Warden, Director of the Animal Laboratory at Columbia University, who devised many of the tests, and his findings reflect the conclusions of many of his fellow-scientists.

With equipment designed to meet their individual physical limitations, animals are tested for their ability to solve minor problems and make selections. The chimpanzee, recognised by many as the most intelligent animal, can easily open a puzzle box, regardless of the number of trick locks, and will become bored if the test is too simple. Raccoons, which are excellent escape artists, solve the puzzles in a few seconds, and seem to enjoy showing off their impressive abilities.

A dog, on the other hand, can be taught to step on a lever to open the box, but is baffled if the position of the box is even slightly changed.

Chimpanzees, when pitted against human beings of their own age, have rated higher than children in certain IQ tests.

The plate-pattern test, in which the animal works his way over a path of colored plates to a food box, is simple for a monkey, which can easily cover a 22-plate pattern. A horse, however, has trouble remembering which of three boxes contains his food, despite the bucket placed next to it as a clue. A welfed cat won't even take the test.

Dog, cat, and horse lovers often take issue with the highly rated apes, and they challenge scientists with: "If primates are so bright, why aren't they more functional and companionable to man?" Psychologists reply that routine soon bores the higher primates, and they create havoc when repeatedly subjected to a process that strikes them as being a little dull. One researcher has expressed the suspicion that the ape is so exceptionally intelligent that he deliberately refuses to be pressed into the service of a species he recognizes to be much too close of kin to be his master.

Scientists disregard obedience, loyalty, and beauty in judging the animals. Brains alone count. In this, none compete with the chimpanzee whose mental powers are so extraordinarily great that, if he is not Man's ancestor, he is, many scientists agree, Man's cousin.

The dog, man's best friend and probably the most loved animal, ranks fifth in intelligence.

The cat, considered by some psychologists to be the sixth most intelligent animal, learns easiest from trial and error.

An ability to learn has won the elephant eighth place among the most intelligent animals. His memory is overrated, however. He must be retaught his job or tricks regularly to keep in shape.

The lowly porker outmarks the far more admired horse and ranks ninth. Horse lovers resent that their favourite rates last among the top ten intelligent animals.

Cambodia, Cockpit Of Rival Ideologies

By H. I. S. KANWAR

THE ancient and colourful Cambodia, a state nominally under Indo-China is fast becoming the cock-pit between French colonialism and Asian Nationalism. Subject for centuries to foreign incursions and mandarin exactions, the Cambodian whose only pride is ancient glory now stands divided between two camps of warring ideologies. The issue is, will Dr. Ho hold sway or Bao gain ground?

Cambodia is one of the Eastern countries which has been influenced to a high degree by Indian culture. As a result of this fusion, in Angkor the capital of the state and around it are a few monuments of Indian architecture and sculpture. In every sphere of social life Indian influence is pervading.

CAMBODIA is one of the five big chunks of territory in Asia which is under French domination, the other four being Annam, Cochin-China, Laos and Tongking. French Indo-China once a stronghold of the French in Asia is disintegrating today. Two rival camps exist, one under Ho Chi Minh of the Viet Minh, and the other led by ex-Emperor Bao Dai, who has the official support of the French Government in Paris.

Thus it is possible that Cambodia may leap into front line news at any time in the foreseeable future. Any time, because with the withdrawal of the French from a number of their frontier posts, Ho Chi Minh's forces may overrun the territory" to the South and West. Under the circumstances, Cambodia may become a battle-field between the forces of democracy and communism.

Bounded on the north and west by Thailand, and the south by Cochin-China, and the east by Laos and Annam, Cambodia covers an area of 67,550 sq. miles, and has a population of about 3½ million. The climate is warm and moist, there being only two seasons during the year, namely wet and dry. This is due to the periodic monsoons which bring rains to the land.

Fertile Soil

During the rainy season, the Mekong River rises in spate, spreading alluvial deposits over a vast area on either side of its banks. The soil is thus made fertile and excellent for the cultivation of rice, the chief crop and staple food. Beyond the alluvial zone lies a marshy area, and further on are the hills, whose slopes are covered with thick jungles During this season also, the Great Lake covers an area 120 miles long and 16 miles wide. With the advent of October, the water level gradually decreases, and in the process fills all the canals connected with the Mekong.

By March the river is very low as a result of which the canals dry up. When the dry season is in full swing the Great Lake dries up, contracting to one-sixth of its former size. When this occurs the fishing season is at its peak. Incidentally, salt fish form one of the most important items of export.

Besides Pnom-Benh, capital of Cambodia, Kampot on the Gulf of Siam, Oudong, Siemreap and Angkor are the other towns of note. Oudong, former capital of Camodia, lies a few miles noth-west of Pnom-Penh. Batambang is noted as the centre of a large agricultural district and for its cardamom plantation. Siemreap is the place where tourists land enroute to the Angkor monuments. About Angkor more will be said later.

Pnom-Penh is named after a hill in its centre called Pnom, and on this stands the famous Khmer Pagoda. The capital has a population of over 150,000, and is the residence of the King of Cambodia, who is guided by a French Resident Councillor. Lying at the confluence of the Mekong and its tributaries, Pnom-Penh is a centre of trade. The Royal Palace and the Silver Pagoda are the other two monuments for which the capital is famous.

Its streets, like those of any other Oriental city are full of movement and colour. The women walk straight and with grace They wear short hair and move about quite freely. Both men and women wear the sampot, the national costume, which is of various attractive colours Scattered here and there, are the bonzes or prists draped in flowing saffron robes, and young urchins almost in their birthday suits squat and play at street corners.

Ancient Glory

The ancient glory of Cambodia reads like a fairy tale. Over a thousand years ago, it was the hub of a vast Hindu Empire extending from the Bay of Bengal to the China Sea. Cambodia was then prosperous and thickly populated. Being by nature lovers of music and all forms of arts and crafts the people erected colossal palaces and temples whose architectural beauty has been unexcelled elsewhere. The wisdom of the enlightened kings and priests was influential in making the Khmer tribes civilised. Their culture spread even to the tropical jungles of Cambodia.

Angkor, the capital of this empire, was known as the Magnificent City, in which flourished a million inhabitants. All of a sudden, dis-integration set in. One by one the provinces were torn from the old empire by the Mongol Emperors of China, and the northern invaders of Tibetan stock. During the collapse, a number of monuments was left unfinished.

Most of the jungle tribes had shrunk to insignificant numbers, owing to tropical disease, and again lapsed into a pitiable state of savagery. Consequently little remains of the great and glorious work of Hindu civilisation, except a charming romantic court under French protection. Then there are a few monuments by Hindu architects and sculpturs and a royal school of ballet dancing whose sacred performances are a match to similar dances in immortal Bali.

With the onslaught of the invading Thais and Annamese, the Cambodians, by seeking refuge under the wing of the French, were to a certain extent unsuccessful in retrieving their ancient capital of Angkor along with the jungle around it from their former enemies.

Angkor Vat

Writing about Cambodia without mentioning Angkor Vat would be incomplete. Angkor Vat is to Cambodia what the Taj Mahal is to India. It is a living memory of the Khmer genius which produced it. This great monument was built in the reign of Jayavaram VII.

The main temple of Angkor Vat is over 270 yards long by about a furlong wide. It is formed in terraces, one above the other. There are five towers of which the central one is about 125 feet high. Every inch of stone-work is finished to the smallest details.

Round this great edifice is a vast area of mighty ruins, with tanks and pools. Along one terrace are life-size elephants, sculptured from one end to the other. The five gates of this town are also in the form of elephants, picking lotus flowers with their trunks. The favourite subject of sculpture is that of women in the form of dancers and goddesses. It is the marvellous dress and postures of these splendid sculptures, which are to this day adopted in all dances and ceremonies in Cambodia.

The greatness of Angkor has been praised to the skies by many authorities of Oriental sculpture, and there is no better description than that of Osbert Sitwell, who states:

"Let it be said immediately that Angkor, as it stands, ranks as the chief wonder of the world today, one of the summits to which human genius has inspired in stone, infinitely more impressive, lovely, and as well romantic, than anything that can be seen in China."

India's connection with most of the countries in the East dates back to over 2000 years. In spite of the fact that Hindu Shastras did not permit emigration India's traders ventured across the Bay of Bengal to ply their trades Stories of the fabulous wealth of the east soon spread in India, creating great interest among the people. Indian scholars familiar with Sanskrit accompanied these traders to study these lands. The inhabitants began to appreciate the doctrines of these scholars so much that by stages they found themselves converted to Hinduism and Buddhism. It was therefore from India that Buddhism and Indian culture spread over the East, including Cambodia which

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Cultural Links With India

GUERILLA TROOPS

Gen. Lattre de Tassigny talks to guerrilla troops at Tonkinois, during his visit to Indo-China.

GEN. LETTRE DE TASSIGNY IN INDO-CHINA

General Lattre de Tassigny seen during his inspection of troops at Tonkinois during his visit to Indo-China.

LAST LOOK ROUND

THE U.P. Educational Service Association has made several important recommendations to the Education Department of U.P. to check the growing indiscipline in the student community. The Association's recommendations, it is learnt, will be sent to the heads of the Educational institutions for immediate consideration.

The main recommendations are firstly, unconditional powers for the heads of educational institutions to impose corporal punishment; Secondly that the recommendation of the head of the institution should be readily accepted when rustication of a student was taken as a disciplinary measure. Further the expulsion orders passed by the heads of educational institutions against any student as a disciplinary measure should be endorsed and supported by district inspectors and the expelled students should not be admitted in any other sister institutions.

These recommendations are due to the extent of degeneration obtaining in the U.P. educational institutions of late. The drastic step has become a painful necessity in view of the ugly incidents like the fatal belabouring of the head of an institution in U.P. Strikes and demonstrations have become very common these days. Some months ago students walked out of the examination halls when they found that the questions were not to their expectations.

These bullying tactics were successful to some extent in making the authorities bend to their wishes. This gave impetus for more acts of violence and insubordination.

Therefore the U.P. Educational Service Association's report comes none too soon: but it is expected that those recommendations will be carried out with a sympathetic understanding of the situation.

Though the corporal punishment is a wee bit harsh, it has been toned down with a positive suggestion. It has been recommended that parents should be promptly informed of the waywardness of the students. By this a regular Parent-teacher relationship can be maintained and thus the evil can be nipped in the bud.

But by mere punishments alone the students cannot be brought round to turn out a new life: the educational centres should have constructive programmes to educate them by psychological methods. The restless minds of youngmen should be channelised in the right direction. The potential power to make mischief is truly the result of the failure on the part of the educational authorities to utilise it in a proper way. If a sincere approach on scientific basis is made such dangers can be avoided.

Poet To Bull-Fighter

LIKE the mystic Blake whose poetic soul influenced him to take the brush and the palette, Roy Campbell, a well known British bard thought it fit strangely not to wield the instruments of fine art, but to handle lance and darts against baited bulls in open stadium. Instead of wooing the muses Enterpe or Thalia or Erate he thinks it more interesting to brave the Taurus. To him the emotional thrill of letting the bovine blood perhaps is more pulsating than the spiritual glee in spilling the ink. True it is, the poets are adventurers in the regions of emotion.

The subjective feelings of poets are said to be delecate but the change over of this poet belies the dictum. Roy Campbell by this act can create a new adage that the lance is mightier than the pen. Psychologists who are ready to render their services in analysing the working of the human mind may trace the poet's decision to the "homo sapiens" primitivism. But Campbell considers this new venture as only another form of sport as fox hunting is in England.

In his new avocation the poet in him still may chant,

"Bloodly bull, come, hero Dionysus,
To Eloean's shrine, a pure shrine, pounding:
Ox-hoof graced, goodly bull, O goodly bull.

Human Approach

MR. MAHABIR TYAGI, Minister of State for Finance told a meeting of Income-tax officers at Nagpur recently that the officers should be courteous to the public and endeavour to collect the arrears from the defaulters by persuasive methods. Pandit Misra, Commissioner of Income-tax, Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal supporting this view said that a sympathetic approach would bring a real co-operation, and draconian methods of investigations would not yield good results. Calling for persuasive efforts as against police methods of enquiry, he also laid stress on honesty and duty of the officers.

These good intentions of the Income-Tax Department will bear fruit only if there is adequate response from the tax-payers. The arrears of income-tax last year reached over Rs. 100 crores mark and have registered a further rise of Rs. 20 crores during the current year. This sum represents nearly a quarter of the Central budget, and if promptly paid will ease the burden of over-growing taxation Here is an opportunity to the defaulters to pay up and help the country in its financial stress and strain.

The Tax Evasion Enquiry Commission has been criticised by the mercantile community as the cause for the prevailing industrial and financial deadlock in the markets It is said that investors will not be forthcoming to start new industries or to expand the old ones, so long as the prying eyes of the Commission are over them. Though there is some truth in it, tax evaders cannot use it as a cover to escape their obligations. For one tax dodger, ten businessmen have to pay through their nose. Unless the business community considers blackmarketers and tax dodgers as a challenge to itself and expose the delinquents not only business morality will suffer but tax burden will grow more. Now that the Income-Tax authorities have adopted a human approach to solve the vexed problem, it is to be hoped that the other parties concerned will not miss the opportunity of putting themselves right in the eyes of the nation. The concessional schemes and immunity from prosecution for voluntary disclosures should encourage them to pay up.

Gandhi Memorial

THE Gandhi Smarak Nidhi has outlined its plan of work regarding memorials for the Mahatma in the country. The basic idea of the memorial trust, said a statement from Mavlankar, Chairman of the Trust, was not to give Gandhiji's name to all kinds of institutions doing social and other work of public benefit, but to plan and co-ordnate the work essentially for the benefit of the masses in the rural areas and for the social and economic structure visualised by Gandhiji. The Trust has moved in the right direction by stressing the importance of constructive activities. Apart from maintaining museums with relics and records of Gandhiji it is also planned to propagate Gandhiji's ideology, organise relief and research work to eradicate leprosy, establish Wardha institutions and spread literacy in villages

The plans as outlined by the Trust are indeed very promising. The memory of the Father of the Nation can be well cherished not by mere slogans and erection of buildings but by following his ideals and philosophy. It is right memorial to a great man when his ideals are followed and his work is being carried out faithfully by his countrymen. Gandhiji laid stress on village reconstruction and literacy. The Trust has done well in recognising those principal features of Gandhian ideology and adopting them in its plan. In India, where literacy is at its lowest standard it is an immediate necessity to educate the masses and prepare them for the working of democracy. Sarvodaya Scheme which is a fitting memorial for Gandhiji should also find a place in the plan. It is encouraging to see that Acharya Vinobha Bhave, who is following his master's example, has undertaken a peace mission in Telangana and preached successfully the message of non-violence, love and truth to the peasants. The change of heart was noticeable in the gift of 9,000 acres of land voluntarily donated by the rich for distribution among the landless.

The Trust would do well to harness the energy of youths to implement its scheme. The student organisations instead of fighting for imaginary grievances in the educational field will do great service to the country, if they turn their attention to social work like fighting illiteracy, village reconstruction and economic uplift of rural areas. India needs at this time not rabble raisers and mass orators, but men like Vinobha. Will our youth respond?

TWO HEADED MONSTER

St. Louis Star-Times

Animals As Gods

'BELIEVE IT OR NOT' FOLK-LORES FROM PACIFIC

HOW the life of the savage is influenced by his fauna and flora is illustrated graphically on the grim, rain-soaked island of Ponape in the western Pacific.

There are no dangerous four-footed animals—they have never been able to get there from the mainland. But it would perhaps be easier for an airman dropping into the interior of Ponape to defend himself against an occasional tiger than against the myriad of small barbed stinging things he would encounter, writes Willard Price in "Fortnightly Review".

The worse they are the more honour the native pays them, regarding them as semi-divine beings them as semi-divine beings that must be propitiated with offerings.

There is the lowly centipede. It is common in the thatch and under the reed-grass flooring of the huts and it can inflict a painful bite. The Ponapeans have a name for it that they think but do not speak. The Ponapean must never use the actual name of certain sacred animals. Evasive polite names are substituted.

The centipede is supposed to be inhabited by a spirit that will be deeply offended and retaliate with a severe nip if you fail to use the proper ceremonial titles.

Bitten By Macho

The native goes to a lot of trouble to mollify the animal gods. Time-consuming rites are necessary to keep peace with the vicious spirit that is supposed to reside in the macho, a particularly unpleasant green eel. It may be encountered by anyone wading through the salt-water marshes that belt the island of Ponape. When it does not find what it wants under the surface, it climbs a mangrove tree and waits to pounce upon any prey passing below.

While we were in Ponape a man bitten by a macho was brought to the hospital. He died after two days

(Continued on Page 9.)

IN the midst of plenty, the Yap farmer suffers from malnutrition—because of superstition. A Yap chief gave us some breakfast. "Won't you eat with us?" I asked. "We never eat in the morning," he replied. "Not until noon?" "Not until night", he corrected me. The reason is that if the farmer goes out to his farm with a full stomach the god of the soil will know that mankind cultivates plants only to devour them. To keep this a secret, a man must eat nothing till night. Then, fatigued, he often eats too much and suffers from indigestion. The high Yap mortality is credited partly to this abuse.—Willard Price.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

PUTTING MONEY INTO STAMPS

Investors Need To Have Special Information

FEW stamp collectors need to be told that gummed and perforated labels can often add up to quite a lot of money. One has only to glance through a catalogue of prices realised at auction to see that stamps, making due allowances for certain items, have been steadily moving upward in price.

There is no doubt whatever that those who have consistently purchased each and every issue of the last twenty-five years at the appropriate premium on face value as soon as it came out, will have netted a capital appreciation of several thousand percent. But it is obvious that in order to remain on a perpetual spree of buying without ever selling, one would have to have very deep pockets indeed.

The purpose of this article is not to show the man with millions how to make more out of stamps—he probably knows all the ways, in any case—but to guide the collector who, though he is willing to set aside a certain sum each week, still finds it difficult to buy every set in the hope that something will suddenly rise.

Actually, the only way to be sure of a definite rise over a number of years is to be consistent in the type of material one buys. It is also necessary to realise that many collectors keep a sharp line of difference between what they collect for pleasure and what they purchase for investment.

By consistency, I mean that one must not chop and change one's buying methods. If one goes in for British Colonials for investment, one should stick to them. And the same goes for foreign stamps, pictorials or any other philatelic material. An obvious advantage is, of course, that regular concentration on a particular line will soon make one capable of correctly assessing the trend of the market within this restricted field. But the good must be taken cheerfully with the bad: if there has been a mistake in judgment, the very best thing to do is to cut losses as soon as possible.

Centenaries

Let us take a few example of recent vintage. The "Jubilee" issue of King George V certainly caught nobody napping. There was plenty of advance notice, and any who wanted the stamps could at one time have got them practically for the asking. Somehow the stamps did not click at first. Perhaps the novelty of the long "serial" form of the issue had something to do with it. Anyhow, they sold moderately well and no more—until collectors who had missed the boat suddenly took a fancy to them and began to hunt for them.

The ugly rush that developed jacked up the price of these stamps to utterly fantastic levels. Very much the same thing happened with the "Centenary" issues of the same reign. Round about 1933, the majority of new issue subscribers were content to take short sets and leave it at that. Collectors of the old school were not too sure whether to encourage these new-fangled pictorials or not. By the time they had decided whether to buy the stamps or not, Wilberforce and Co. were off the market. Again the same old story—up, up, up, and collectors straggling in their wake.

There were the fortunate ones, of course, who saw the way things would probably turn out, did some intelligent "anticipating," and were sitting pretty when the rest of the community woke up to the fact that the "Centenaries" were a good thing! But these must have been few and far between, considering the way these sets have shot up during the last fifteen years or so.

Final George V Sets

The proof that the commemorative had come to stay was provided by the comparative lack of enthusiasm for the final definative series that were issued at the end of the reign of King George V. Compare the Cayman Islands Centenary set with the definatives of 1935, or the Sierra Leone "Wilberforce" series with that issued a few years later. The latter sets have been much slower in appreciating, partly, perhaps, because collectors bought them more freely after being caught short on the Centenaries, but also largely because they were what are loosely termed "ordinary" stamps and were expected to remain current indefinitely.

Now to take the exact converse of the Jubilees and Centenaries—the Coronation series of 1937. Here every man Jack among stamp collectors the world over swore that never again would he be caught napping. Not only did collectors who usually took singles begin to go in for large blocks of the stamps, but a whole new tribe of so-called "investors" came into being, whose only object was to make hay while the sun was shining. As everybody knows, things did not quite pan out as expected.

Thousands of people furiously counted their chickens in advance, only to realise, when the time came to sell, that there were no buyers. Coronations were at one time selling below face! They have improved to some extent, but the appreciation in the initial outlay has been extremely slow, and not worth the candle.

Must Be Regular

The one thing certain about stamp investment is that even routine buying—provided it is done regularly—can be made to give a steady dividend. But the man who is setting aside a certain sum for investment, pure and simple, will naturally want an occasional flutter. Gilt-edged securities and government bonds which they invest in to huge amounts do not prevent dabblers on the 'change from having flings with so-called "speculative" stocks.

In stamps, as on the Stock Exchange, there are issues which though perfectly legitimate and above board, still react very rapidly to the whims and fancies of collectors. It must be said at the very start that the man who wishes to go in for purchasing speculative issues on any large scale should not only be thoroughly conversant with every phase of the hobby—so that he can foresee, in some measure, general collecting trends—but must have the ability to lock up a sizeable capital for an indefinite period, confident that he will be able to unload and recover his profits when the market spurts.

What I have mentioned in the last paragraph can only be done, however, in one of the stamp capitals of the world, where any prime pieces that come under the hammer at the numerous auctions will be the objects of spiritual bidding. For while it is perfectly possible, in these days of airmails, for a collector in India to keep in touch with the latest auction trends, it is not easy for him to invest his money due to currency and other restrictions, even if other considerations did not bar the way.

So the only way out for him is to go in for material which is not only easily available in the local market but is obtainable at a price well below that prevailing in other countries. Fortunately there is a type of material that fulfils all these conditions. Most of the large commercial firms in the city have an extensive correspondence with foreign countries, and the stamps from letters from overseas generally wind up with the numerous stamp dealers in the city.

In the article elsewhere on this page, I am giving a few instances where office lots have been put to good use by men who were able to see the gold under the dross.

Nyasaland Jubilee

One of the new stamps issued on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of Nyasaland. The design incorporates the older badge of British Central Africa, as well as the new one of Nyasaland.

All In The Daily Mail

I KNOW several persons that are doing a fairly good mail order business merely by picking up selected stamps from office material and retailing them a few years later to collectors all over India. There is also quite a lot of trade with England in this class of material. The instances I am giving below are all of stamps that were freely available in office lots during their period of currency and are now fetching more than double the original price.

In the foreign section, we can start with France. A friend of mine accumulated a thousand complete sets of the recently obsolete air mails. There are four values in the set, and by placing standing orders for the stamps at various shops and with a little diligent bargaining, he managed to acquire them at less than eight annas a set. In less than two years he has more than doubled his money, and the stamps are so popular with the beginner, that the market will certainly never drop.

He had the same success with the air mail stamps of Italy, Czechoslovakia and the United States. He bought them by the dozen and the hundred and in some cases sold them back to the very men from whom he had purchased them—at a fat profit.

ONLY TOOK ADEN

Another collector—an accountant in a city bank—takes a stroll round the various dealers on the way home and spends a couple of rupees on nothing but Aden mixtures. The Aden perforations are rather tricky and at least fifty per cent of the stamps have corners damaged in some way. He has an agreement with his supplier to return these at half what he has paid for them. The dealer states, quite frankly, that he knows how to get rid of them!

This picked material the collector himself manages to sell at very little under face value. This has been going on for the last fifteen years, with the result that he has got together an accumulation of several thousand mixed stamps of Aden, including some hundreds of sets complete to the two rupees value. What has it cost him? Next to nothing. He has ploughed back the profits from his re-sale into buying more stamps and the trunkful of neatly packed envelopes in his house represents a clear profit.

For almost a year I have consistently tipped the recently obsolete G.B. Pound on this page—not because there have not been other good investment items, but because this stamp has been among the most easily available, and its mere familiarity had bred contempt in certain circles. A medical salesman who wanted to specialise in "foreigns" but could not afford to spend much on the hobby began buying the G.B. pound soon after it was issued. He put by nothing more than ten rupees or so a month, and once invested two hundred that he had won at the races.

He accepted nothing but picked specimens, but his average price for almost five hundred stamps worked out to just under Rs. 1/10. Seeing that the wholesale price in Great Britain itself is now almost half face, it can be seen that concentrating on this one stamp has proved extremely profitable. By now he has sold about three hundred at varying prices, and with the proceeds has enlarged the scope of his foreign section. And he still has a couple of hundred "brown pounds" kept by for a rainy day.

PEON'S NEST-EGG

It is not only the well-educated who can canalise opportunity, for I know of a peon in a large industrial firm who, over the last twenty years, has got together six excercise books full of stamps with a face value of a shilling or over. Unfortunately the devil found work for idle hands to do, for he once got busy and stuck them all down with glue. He was none too particular about condition, either, lumping everything together, good, bad or indifferent, just so long as it satisfied his face value restrictions.

The lot has cost him nothing more than the trouble of tearing the stamps from the envelopes, and I know for a fact that if ever he decides to sell his hoard, it will fetch him in a good few hundred rupees. I saw two pages of Jamaican five shillings, as well as several pages of the smaller West Indian islands. There were Aden galore, three Kenya pounds—all were damaged, and I suspect that he had sold a couple over the years—and dozens of choice items from out of the way colonies.

I know that there are some who feel that messing around with office lots is a little infra-dig with a slight tinge of the rag-and-bone-man about it. I don't see why this should be so. For to the man who can put by a steady sum each week or month—be it ever so small—there can be no better way of profitably harnessing stamp collecting than by going in for "office lots".

For it must be remembered that a hundred rupees invested in a single item seldom goes very much higher. But a similar amount put on a few thousand stamps at a few annas a dozen can not only equal the profit from more "classy" stamps but surpass it ten-fold.

DUTCH CHARITIES

Holland for her 1951 "Summer Charities" have chosen castles for the designs. The stamps are engraved and recess printed by Enschede's of Haarlem on unwatermarked paper, perf 12½ b, 12. Date of issue was May 15th and the stamps will be on sale till July 15. Particulars of denominations and designs are as follows:

2c plus 2c. violet. Hillenraad Castle. (near Swalmen).

5c plus 3c. red-brown. Bergh Castle (near Heerenberg).

6c plus 4c. brown. Hernen Castle. (near Bergharen).

10c plus 5c. green. Rechteren Castle (near Dalfsen).

20c plus 5c. blue. Meermond Castle. (near Renesse).

Kripalani Pledges To Redeem Nation From Fear And Want

TASK SET FOR NEW PARTY

'Friendly Opposition To Congress'

PATNA, JUNE 16 (UPI & PTI).

INAUGURATING THE CONVENTION OF THE DISSIDENT CONGRESS WORKERS HERE TODAY, ACHARYA KRIPALANI SAID THAT THE CONVENTION WOULD LAY THE FOUNDATIONS OF A NEW POLITICAL PARTY "FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF OUR COUNTRY SO THAT OUR PEOPLE MAY HAVE A LIFE FREE FROM WANT AND FEAR AND UNDER A SOCIAL ORDER BASED UPON EQUITY AND JUSTICE, AND FREE FROM POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EXPLOITATION."

The immediate aim of the new party, which will be a friendly opposition to the Congress, he said, would be to raise "the country from the slough of depression and despondency to which our people have fallen a prey

"It shall be our endeavour to instil in them a new hope, a new faith and a new fervour which may again make them attempt things which they attempted before."

Acharya Kripalani emphasised that their secession from the Congress was not an adventitious event, but "the natural outcome of adverse circumstances as they have developed both in the Governments and the Congress, and that have almost destroyed all hope among the people of brighter future in an independent India."

Characterising the formation of the "two consolidated parliamentary parties" as parting of the ways of the conservative and radical elements in the Congress, Acharya Kripalani delivered a slashing attack on one-party rule and said that in a democracy "to deprive the people of an opposition party is to cripple them and make them helpless".

In a sixthousand-word address Acharya Kripalani analysed the causes for the parting of the ways of the two groups, claimed popular goodwill for the new party, severely criticised the Congress governments, and referred to the dangers of one-party rule.

Stressing the need for Congressmen taking the lead in forming an opposition party, Acharya Kripalani warned: "If those of us who have worked and suffered, keeping the ideals and traditions of the freedom fight under Gandhiji's leadership, fail to take up the challenge of today, we shall be leaving the field free for parties of the right and the left who neither believe in our traditions nor in democracy".

ELECTIONS

While the new party, to be formed as a result of the convention, should not "neglect the coming elections or any elections for the matter of that it should not forget "votes and elections cannot be and are not our primary objects". "If we serve the people and suffer so that they may be free and happy, we have done the greatest propaganda for elections, even though we have not the money, the prestige and the patronage that the Congress through its ministries enjoys", he added.

"Therefore," Mr. Kripalani declared "so far as I am concerned, and if you are prepared to take my lead in the matter, elections, even though there is little time left, shall occupy only a small portion of our energy. The rest of it will be given to raising the country from the slough of depression and despondency to which our people have fallen a prey. It shall be our endeavour to instil in them a new hope, a new faith and a new fervour which may again make them attempt things which they attempted before."

'WE BELIEVE'. . . . .

Detailing the "concrete and tangible differences of the new party with the presen tset-up, Acharya Kripalani said:

"We believe that the present administrative machinery has to be efficient and honest. We believe that profiteering and black-marketing and hoarding are not divine visitations. They are human lapses that can be cured by man-made remedies. We believe in democracy and not in abrogating the rights of free speech and expression. We believe in the freedom of vote uncoerced by threats and temptations of powerful persons in the Government and their administrative minions and 'jo-hukums'.

"We believe that national life can be built on the basis of constructive work, specially in the countryside. We believe that production in the present economic condition of our country can be increased by reviving the swadeshi spirit and by a nation-wide austerity drive. We believe that situated as we are, the best way of increasing production is through decentralisation and not through strangling whatever small industries are yet struggling in the country, as has recently happened in the case of the hand-loom industry. We believe that whatever of India remains has got to be one, whole, united country and that provincial, caste, class and communal differences and rivalries must be discouraged and people made to think first of India and then of any parochial or sectional interest."

"If the Congress along with its Governments thinks like us," he continued, "so much the better for the country. But this thinking must be translated in plans and policies which must be carried out in practice and all hindrances to their execution must be removed."

If the Congress Party achieved these things, so much the better. In every effort the Congress Party makes to translate basic policies accepted by it under Gandhiji's guidance, we shall be with it. After all we are a friendly opposition or, as they say in England, the King's opposition. We shall always be ready and willing to cooperate with any group that is willing to carry out our practical plans for the health and happiness of our people. Nothing will please us better than that we work shoulder to shoulder with old and lifelong friends and companions along with whom we suffered and enjoyed the fortunes of the freedom fight.

"We are not inspired by any animosity against our parent organisation. I have no doubt that we shall often come together and face jointly the problems that confront the country. As I said in my resignation letter, 'I consider the parting as of brothers, who could not agree to live together but who, when they live apart, will come together in brotherly conferences for the good of the larger family that is India.' However, today our paths diverge. We, therefore, seek to go our way and put our ideas before our people. It is for them to make their choice for ultimately they are our masters and from them is derived all power.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS

Congress President's Attitude

Explaining the reasons for parting from the Congress, Acharya Kripalani said the view that the cause of the parting was the "attitude of the Congress President to certain of our just and reasonable demands" would be 'superficial.' The denial of a few demands did not make people leave an organisation which they had loved and served throughout their life." Our controversy with the President was merely an accident that brought to a head, a process that had been going on for the last four years and which during the last one year or so has led groups of our companions in various provinces to leave the Congress."

....SO INDEPENDENCE CAME

Mr. Kripalani said that four years back when independence came, though its glow was marred by partition, there was great enthusiasm among the people. After centuries of tyranny, and misrule, native and foreign, the people had come into their own. At the head of affairs were their leaders who had led them not only in the freedom struggle but at the times of floods, earthquakes and other natural calamities. The people had been taught to expect great things. But as time went on "a tiny cloud of doubt" began appearing on the horizon, gradually "overspreading and darkening the Indian political skies."

ACHARYA KRIPALANI
Unity in Diversity

People knew conditions could not be improved in a day and were willing to wait, but conditions instead of improving went on deteriorating.

"There were no reliefs in the primary needs of the people in regard to food, clothing and shelter and whatever reason Government gave were "not quite convincing" since whatever people could not get in the open market was available in the blackmarket.

Mr. Kripalani said the Congress had made Mahatma Gandhi's 'swadeshi' programme and revival of village industries its own, but as soon as it came to power, it abandoned it and "the floodgates of foreign consumer goods was thrown open."

The sterling balances in the United Kingdom were "squandered away" and goods that could have been dispensed with or could have been conveniently produced at home were imported.

The Government blamed the capitalist and the capitalist complained that Government's policies were changing so rapidly that he did not know where he would be landed.

In the field of agriculture, in spite of expensive "Grow More Food" campaign the country was increasingly dependent on foreign countries for food imports, Zamindari abolition had been so dragged on that instead of helping, it was hampering food production.

THE SERVICES

As regards the services, Mr. Kripalani continued, all the privileges and "iniquitous advantages" which the White man had invented for himself had been perpetuated and provisions made for them in the Constitution itself. The services had also been expanded indiscriminately resulting in corruption and inefficiency. The imperialistic and costly pomp and pageantry which the British had introduced in India was being continued, though it served "no earthly purpose."

"These pageants might be impressive and beautiful for the English people but for the Indian people they represented no historic past but recent slavery and "they are for sensitive souls incongruous and ugly; for the public they have no meaning."

"The only way-out of this morass,' Mr. Kripalanj continued, "is to have an opposition which may keep by its pressure the administration steady and progressive or which may, in the alternative, seek the confidence of the people and take over."

A new party would draw fresh blood and with a fresh and radical approach to problems could gather progressive and enthusiastic youth to it elf.

"Must we abandon our faith because it involved our leaving the organisation we have loved and served in the past? By remaining silent at this juncture we shall be serving neither the country nor our ideals"

Mr. Kripalani drew attention to the example of China where he said not only had the people overthrown the corrupt regime of Chiang-Kai-Shek but "they are challenging the greatest and most powerful modern nation in the world, the U. S. A."

Continuing, Mr. Kripalani said he could see no force in the argument that there was no need for a new party since there was no difference in ideology. Ideologies had been invented to frighten people in 19th century. He referred in this connection to the Tory and Liberal parties in England, the Democratic and Republican parties in the United States and said: "Before the rise of Communism it was not ideological differences that divided democratic parties but certain politics and programmes". Ideological fights were unreal and were fights about abstract terms. They were fights of fanatical creeds that "those who are not with us are against us". They had no use for such political creeds. If they did not frighten themselves with words and if they chalked out concrete schemes of reform for the good of the country "we shall always find a great deal of common ground."

The Socialist Party, Mr. Kripalani continued, had recently declared its faith in the Sarvodaya Plan of reconstruction and they had realised it was a plan of Socialism in practice though it talked neither of Marx, Lenin, Stalin or even of Gandhi. Mr. Kripalani said: "Let us not, therefore, confuse curselves by using undefined terms that had no or doubtful content. Let us walk on the solid ground of concrete plans which can be worked in a measurable time. One such plan will be kept for your consideration before we disperse'.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

PATNA, June 16, (PTI): Congress President, Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon has accepted the resignations of Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani and Mr. Sadiq Ali, Secretary of the Praja Party.

The Congress President wrote to Mrs. Kripalani: "Your letter and a few other similar letters which I have recently received have naturally made me very sorry but perhaps it would be no good my saying anything more on the subject."

DANGER TO CONGRESS ORGANISATION

U. P. Minister's Warning

ALLAHABAD, June 16 (PTI): Mr. Chandra Bhan Gupta, Minister of Health and Food Supplies, U. P., today urged Congressmen to beware of certain disgruntled elements "pledging themselves to uproot the Congress organisation."

Addressing Congress workers at the Divisional Political Conference, he asked them to approach the people individually and convince them of the soundness of the Congress programme.

He said Congress Governments were making every effort to remove corruption and blackmarketing.

Criticising the dissident Congress group, Mr. Gupta said they had resigned from the Congress but not from the elective bodies to which they owed Congress ticket. "This is treachery to democracy," he said.

OPIUM-EATERS' DEMAND

MOGA, June 16, (PTI): A conference of about one-hundred representatives of opium-eaters in Punjab and PEPSU, which met here yesterday, resolved to request Government to regulate the supply of good quality opium on ration cards.

The conference, however, advised youngsters to refrain from the use of opium.

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP OF STATES

Demand For Abolition Of Distinction

NEW DELHI rapidly got empty soon after Parliament was prorogued by the President.

The Secretariat is having some breathing time. After a week of oppressing heat, New Delhi had some welcome showers of rain. It is not yet monsoon but "line clear" to it.

The sole representative of Delhi has launched a blitz against the Government in general and against Sri Chakravarti Rajagopalachari in particular, his object being to get Parliamentary democracy for Delhi. He may win, because Prime Minister is as firm as quicksand. Lala Deshbandhu knows Prime Minister's strength or lack of it, hence the blitzkrieg. Here are some details.

Parliament was adjourned 'sine die' on Saturday. On Sunday, a convention, attended by many who had nothing to do with Part C. States, passed a resolution demanding the abolition of all distinction between the administrative set up of A. and C. States. This was followed by the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, which forwarded a similar demand to the Government. On Wednesday, Lalaji's paper splashed a four-column story telling the bewildered Delhi people that Provincial Congress Committee circles were disappointed by the Government "cold-shouldering Delhi problems", the main problem being the Ministerial form of Government for Delhi.

There are two mentionable facts. It was also announced during the week that the Delhi Congress would shortly launch a Membership Campaign to reach a target of 100,000 members. It, 'ipso facto', means that the effective membership of this august body is not even a lakh. The population of Delhi, according to the 1951 census is 17,43,992. So much for the representative cnaracter of the Congress. As for Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta for two years running, he has failed to secure the membership of A.I.C.C. It may be added that out of four national dailies of Delhi, three have opposed a Ministerial set up for Delhi.

FINAL AUTHORITY

The Congress-ridden Parliament laid down that it alone would be the final authority for the delimitation of electoral constituencies. Parliamentary Committees consisting of members from each State were set up to assist the Election Commissioner. As Delhi, Coorg, Ajmere, Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur, Kutch Manipur-Tripura have one representative each in Parliament, the Committees for the States were therefore single member committees. Incidently, all the members constituting these Committees are intending candidates in the next elections They were all interested to make democracy safe for themselves.

One guiding principle that interested persons shall keep away when decision relating to their interest are taken, was flagrantly abused. About five hundred amendments were tabled to Constituencies Orders. A Small Committee of the Cabinet was set up to reach a compromise. The Law Minister, who piloted the Orders through Parliament frankly admitted that he was buying peace, peace at any cost and at anybody's cost. He had reason for saying so. He had been accused of doing everything to defeat the Congress at the next elections. The case of Delhi should further illustrate the point. There were fundamental differences between the most representative Parliamentary single-member Committee consisting of Delhi's sole representative and the Election Commissioner over the delimitation of New Delhi Constituency. The Election Commissioner had consulted the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and other interests, who claimed some voice in the decision. It is also interesting to note that nearly all the amendments to the Delhi Constituency were tabled by members who had nothing to do with Delhi.

The Cabinet Committee, which heard Delhi's representative turned down the amendment and decided in favour of the Election Commissioner's delimitation. A deputation, thereafter waited upon the Prime Minister and succeeded in securing the amendments, as desired by Delhi's representative-cum-candidate for the next elections. Pressure group politics succeeded.

MAIN ISSUE

The crux of the problem is disclosed in a sentence of a paragraph published here during the week. It said that the distinction between A and C. States had placed the Congress in a difficult position and the Working Committee of the Congress 'evidently desires to set things right before the coming elections." In other words, the whole campaign is designed to win elections for the Congress.

The Conference held here during the week urged upon the Government to merge the smalled States with their adjoining States. With the exception of Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Bilaspur and Kutch, this is exactly Government' own plan. The interim arrangement proposed under the Government of C. States Bill would make any such merger an almost impossibility.

This, however, will not solve the problem of Delhi. It is often said that problem of Delhi was full of difficulties, because it was the seat of the Federal Government. The truth, however, is that Delhi has become a problem, because it is the Federal Capital of India. Delhi, otherwise, would have been a part of the Punjab. The problem has been created, because unlike Washington, Canberra or Karachi, a portion of the countryside was included in the Federal Capital. The problem can be solved effectively by transferring the countryside of Delhi Province to Punjab or Uttar Pradesh. This will reduce both the expenditure and the got-up agitation for the Ministerial form of Government.

What is in store for Delhi, if a Ministerial setup were created could be visualized from the struggle for power in the Punjab. It is they who would be Delhi's Parliament and Delhi's Government. And they would fight for power, if they got a chance to do so.

SLUMS

Day-dreamers of the Central Public Works Department had a nasty jolt during the week. The Old Delhi Municipal Committee, who should know what slums are, warned the planners of New Delhi against creating New Delhi another vast slum. Here is a resolution, the Committee adopted during the week.

I Efforts should be made to find suitable place for the location of heavy industries within the boundaries of Delhi State.

II Cycle Tracks should be provided as far as possible on all the principal roads, specially those which lead to Government and other big offices.

III. There is no objection to the limited urbanization of Parliament Street and Queensway, if the scope of urbanization is strictly confined to for providing sites for Government or commercial offices only.

IV. The Central Vista is one of the very beautiful green area, known all over the country, where thousands of people from the congested city congregate every evening for recreation and fresh air. This area itself is not enough for the growing needs of the city, and as such no part of it should be built upon in any circumstances whatever.

V. In future construction of new townships at reserved open areas should not be taken up.

VI. The construction of 350 shops in Parade Ground is strongly opposed

VII. That the widening of Tis Hazari and Qutab Road Bridges, and such other schemes of Improvement in the city should be given top priority.

VIII. The scheme of shifting of slaughter house from its existing site be expedited.

IX. The construction of fish and mutton markets be expedited.

The Town Planners have been wrestling with the problem of water supply for Delhi. Delhi is sandwiched between Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab both of which grudge any additional supply of water from the River Jumna to Delhi. Uttar Pradesh has two and the Punjab one Canal from Jumna River on either side of Delhi.

The Planning Committee has decided to construct a road by the river side as also a new road and rail link connecting Ghaziabad and New Delhi by constructing a new bridge near Humayun's tomb. A bund, instead of a bridge would solve Delhi's water supply problem. It will create an artificial lake, which may even provide a landing to sea planes.

BOTTLING OF PENICILLIN

Committee To Look After Plant

NEW DELHI, June 16 (PTI): The Government of India have set up a Committee of Management for the penicillin bottling plant located at Bombay, it was officially announced yesterday.

The plant is a part of the Government of India's scheme for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of penicillin.

The Committee will consist of Mr. D. S. Joshi, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department (Chairman) and Dr. G. Ankaran, Officer-in-Charge, Penicillin Project, and Shri V. N. Adavi, Accountant-General, Bombay (Members).

The Committee will be generally responsible for the efficient management of the bottling plant and the marketing of its production, and will have power to take such action as may be necessary or expedient for this purpose, subject to any conditions or terms of reference as the Government of India may lay down from time to time.

ANIMALS AS GODS

(Continued From Page 6)

The doctors were sure they could have saved him, if it had not been for his superstitious belief that anyone bitten by the macho must die.

The lizard is lord of many quaking hearts for he is the aobde of the devil. The Ponape natives spend much effort trying to please the evil one in the savage, red-spotted black lizard known as 'kieil'.

And it would seem most unfortunate that the god of carpentry should choose to live in a man tree-lizard, so that if a man wishes to build a house or a canoe he must first seek out this animal, no matter how hard to find, and pray for success.

Otherwise he fears that the lizard-god will come in the night and destroy what he has done during the day.

In Sumatra a tiger was allowed to ravage a village at will, killing many people, because it was supposed to be the walking home of not one but many spirits that would wreak terrible vengeance if the tiger were molested. Finally it was necessary to kill it, but only with elaborate ceremonies during which the villagers humbly asked the tiger's pardon.

God Of The Sea

Yap fishermen stand in awe of the god of the sea. They do not dare go forth until they have made a proper offering to the god. They send out one fisherman who catches a single fish and brings it back to the All Men House which projects into the lagoon.

We stood on the platform of the All Men House one morning and watched the ceremony. The one fish was cut into eighteen pieces, for eighteen men were to go fishing. Then the eighteen men lined up at the edge of the platform and each threw his bit of fish far out into the lagoon.

The idea is that if the first fish is eaten, the god will consider the fishermen greedy and will give them no more. But if the fish is returned to him, he will be generous.

The superstitions of fishing interfere decidedly with normal life. During the special fishing season of six to eight weeks, the fisherman must stay in the All Men House, rather than in his own hit.

He dare not go home under any pretext. He must not so much as look at his wife; if he does it is believed that a flying fish will bore out his eyes.

The very stones have their jealous gods. On Yap possibly the strangest money in the world is used—stone coins varying from six inches to twelve feet in diameter. These cions have their value because they are believed to be the incarnation of a god who will be angry if modern money is used. It is rather startling to see a villager struggling down to the store under a thirty-pound piece of rock to buy a can of tobacco.

Food Taboos

The savage's taboos regarding food are often amusing to the stranger, but very serious to him. We offered a Yap chief some choice bananas. "I cannot eat them', he said. "My wife is going to have a child."

The expectant father may not eat bananas or turtle meat; or coconuts if they have fallen from the tree. If he violates these rules, the child will be stillborn.

The god of the cocoanut is a stern dictator. He forbids that the proud Yap cocoanut should be made a common thing, violated by any person who chances to be hungry or thirsty. It must be reserved for one person alone, so each member of a Yap family has his own trees. When a child is born, two or three trees are assigned to it—henceforth no one else may eat the fruit of those trees. If there is too much for the child, the rest must rot.

It is so also with taro; each person has his own potato patch. If mine yields heavily and yours not at all, I throw taro away while you starve. Harsh is the rule of the plant gods. With the land split up into tiny individual sections, some cultivated and some neglected, an efficient agriculture is impossible. And a balanced diet is out of the question.

Too Many Kitchens

Taboos make woman's work hard Suppose a Yap housewife has six persons in her family. She must collect the taro or cocoanut fr each person from his own bit of land, keep them separate, cook each lot in a separate pot over a separate fire. The spectacle if a woman running about her yard keeping six fires going under six pots is a sight to remember.

Fear is the constant refrain of savage life. Dread of the gods of sun and moon, of wind and sea, of rock and soil, and particularly of man's closest and best neighbours the animals and plants. The savage does not understand his surroundings. To be ignorant is to be afraid.

A biologist announces that fish (to repeat 'fish' —can suffer from seasickness.

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Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M SRINIVARACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

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Applications are invited in the Posts of Regional Officers for the Province of Bombay on Rs. 300|- p.m. plus 20 per cent allowance, and T. A. Haltage etc. Selected candidate shall have to invest Rs. 500|- and to be interviewed in Calcutta at his own cost. Apply to: Rajasthan Movietone Ltd., 9, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1. 418

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For buying and selling marketable Stocks and Shares of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras markets— contact the biggest investment House. Investors' Cartel Ltd., 198|1, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta 29. Unlimited facility and risk free investment schemes a speciality. (343)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY
EASTERN GROUP SLEEPER CONTROL

Tender No. 58|51-52

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 3 P.M. on Tuesday the 26th June 1951 for supply of 50,000 (Fifty Thousand) first class Sal and Teak Sawn Narrow Gauge Sleepers.

Full particulars together with a set of tender documents will cost Rs. 5|- and may be obtained by local suppliers from the office of the undersigned on production of a cash receipt of Rs. 5|- from the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B. N. Rly. Kidderpore. Suppliers from mofussil areas should ask for the tender documents to be sent per V. P. P. only.

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER,
Eastern Group.
B. N. Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta—23.
(336)

PADDY FOR SEED PURPOSES

Ban In Broach And Mehsana Relaxed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In order to remove the difficulty that some cultivators have been experincing in obtaining paddy for 'BONA FIDE' sowing purposes, the Government of Bombay has relaxed the ban on the movement and sale of paddy by, and in favour of agriculturists for seed purposes in the districts of Broach and Mehsana from June 16 to July 16, 1951, provided that the quantity does not in any case exceed one maund at a time.

The necessary notification has been published in Pact I of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of June 14.

Alleged Ganja Smuggling

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two persons who are alleged to have imported eight pounds of 'ganja' valued at Rs. 500 were arrested by Deputy Inspector Razdan of the Preventive Section of the Railway Police yesterday.

Currim Abdulla and Abdul Rahman, the arrested persons, it is stated, brought the contraband from upcountry. They arrived at Bombay Central by the Saurashtra Mail yesterday morning. The police are making further inquiries.

Congress Gets Ready For Elections

PATIL OPENS B. P. C. C. PROPAGANDA OFFICE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee said today that a very heavy and gigantic task awaited the Congressmen in the coming six months when 18 crores of the electorate would vote and elect their law makers.

Mr. Patil who was performing the opening ceremony of the Central Election Propaganda Office of the B.P.C.C. at the Congress House this evening appealed to Congressmen to do their duty by educating and inducing the electorate to walk to the polling booths and cast their votes. "If you do your duty and you are able to induce the largest number of voters to come and vote", the victory of Congress was assured.

Stating that the success of the elections depended on the electioneering campaign and the machinery set up to guide the electorate, Mr. Patil said, that this propaganda office of the Congress would serve as a guide to the voters.

Concluding he announced that the selection of candidates on behalf of the Congress in Bombay would start in a fortnight.

ATTEMPTS TO GET BOGUS RATION CARDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Observing that the food situation in the country was appalling and every effort to save food and to feed the starving millions was being made by the Government, and that a person who commits an offence which results in food being diverted to the black market needs to be dealt with with an iron hand, Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court today sentenced Ranchhod Hargovindas who offered Rs. 20 as illegal gratification to a Rationing Inspector of "D" Ward Rationing Office for obtaining bogus ration cards, to 9 months' R.I.

According to the prosecution, the accused in December 1949, met the Rationing officer and asked him to get him ten bogus ration cards. He was accompanied by three other persons. An offer of Rs. 3 was made to the officer in return for one bogus ration card. The officer reported the matter to the police and the accused was arrested. Two of the alleged accomplices of the accused are absconding and the third one was discharged by the Magistrate for want of evidence.

CHARGE OF LIVING ON ILL-GOTTEN MONEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Jini Kaikhushru Paymaster, described as a contributor to vernacular newspapers, was arrested by the Vigilance Branch of the Bombay Police yesterday on a charge of living on the earnings of prostitution.

Her arrest was effected by four police officials of the Branch who posed as naval officers from s.s. "Jal Jawahar". The accused is alleged to have made an appointment with them at her place when Rs. 200 were paid in marked currency notes to the accused. The marked notes were later seized from her and she was taken into custody.

The police party which effected the arrest included Sub-Inspectors Suraliwalla, Chawan, Bhat, Salvi and Miss Prabhawalkar of the Vigilance Branch.

The accused was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Esplanade Court today and bailed out.

NEW CLOTH LICENCES BEFORE JUNE 30

BOMBAY, Saurday.

As inquiries are being made by processors as to the class of licence under the new Licensing Order which they should take so as to enable them to buy cloth both from manufacturers and dealers, they are informed that they may take 'A' and|or 'B' class licences, they can buy cloth from manufacturers and as 'B' class licences they can buy cloth from the 'A' class dealers.

As the licences issued under the old Order will cease to be valid on June 30, 1951, they should apply for licences under the new order before that date.

MORE CLOTH ALLOTTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cloth quotas released to the various State Governments had shown a gradual increase, particularly during the period April-June, as compared to previous months.

This measure was explained by Mr. Harekrushna Mahatab as part of the Government of India's programme to erase cloth scarcity in the country.

Dr. Jal Patel For London

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dr. Jal R. Patel honorary physician to the President of the Indian Union, and a professor of the Grant Medical College, left here by air today for London on a two months study tour of England and the continent. He will visit hospitals and study the latest medical techniques in those countries.

Maj. Gen. Sheo Dutt Singh who retired from the Indian Army this month after an eventful career of 28 years.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Short Service Regular Commissions

NEW DELHI, June 16: A number of Short Service Regular Commissions are to be granted to medical graduates in the Armed Forces Medical Service.

Applicants for these Commissions must be below 45 years of age, but this age limit can be relaxed in exceptional cases. Released Emergency Commissioned Officers (Medical) of the Territorial Force and Auxiliary Force, Indian nationals released from AIRO (M) and the Royal Army Medical Corps and previously rejected applicants may also apply. After two years' service, officers who are otherwise qualified will be eligible for consideration for permanent commissions.

Application on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from the Director-General, Armed Forces Medical Service, should reach him on or before 31st August, 1951.

Candidates possessing post-graduate qualifications and experience who are not over thirty-two years of age and those with an outstanding academic career who are not over twenty-eight years may also apply for direct regular commissions.

Dismissal Of Non-Ceylonese

SENANAYAKE DENIES MOVE

COLOMBO, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Mr. Senanayake has denied that Ceylon Government intends to dissmiss all non-Ceylonese in Government employment as from August 1.

Mr. Senanayake made this statement in an exclusive interview published in today's "Ceylon Daily News."

He said he was "surprised" at the report published in India that the Government had served notice on non-Ceylonese employed in State Railways and other Government Departments.

He said that some time ago the Government circularised all departments instructing that in future only Ceylon nationals should be employed owing to the large number of unemployed in Ceylon.

He added that a junior officer had misinterpreted this to mean that nationals should be dismissed and had dismissed nine railway employees who had been employed subject to their proving their claim to Ceylon citizenship and who had not produced their letters of citizenship.

The officer concerned had been taken to task subsequently for his action.

POSITION OF IMMIGRANT WORKERS IN CEYLON

GENEVA: Mr. K. Rajalingam, Workers' delegate from Ceylon told the I.L.O. Conference here yesterday Communism was likely to spread unless employers "played fair" in all circumstances with the workers.

Mr. Rajalingham outlined the position of the immigrant workers in Ceylon.

"But for a very small fraction almost the entire labour force on tea or rubber estates in Ceylon consist of so-called "immigrant" workers who number about eight lakhs", he said.

"They are called 'immigrant' as a matter of usuage. They are in fact settlers down in Ceylon for two or three generations and are to all intents and purposes, indigenous".

"Under a policy of so-called 'Ceylonisation' manual workers and others in Government departments and elsewhere have been dismissed. Pressure is being brought to bear on private employers by a newly-created Ministry of State to discontinue and to refuse to employ those who are not recognised as citizens and almost every single voter belonging to this category has now been disenfranchised.

Muslim Evacuee Properties In India

NEW DELHI, June 16 (PTI): The Government of India have appointed Mr. N. C. Srivastava, Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Rehabilitation, as Chief Settlement Commissioner in connection with the work of evaluation of Muslim evacuee properties in the Indian Union.

He will collect data and prepare a scheme for recompensing displaced persons for the properties abandoned by them in West Pakistan.

This appointment marks the first step towards the implementation of the Government decision to evaluate Muslim evacuee properties.

New Aluminium Factory For Madras

MADRAS, June 16 (UPI).

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the setting up of a factory in Madras for the manufacture of synthetic precious stones. The Coramandal Produce Corporation, a local firm, proposes to start the factory in collaboration with a Swiss firm, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 35 lakhs.

The Planning Sub-Committee of the Madras Cabinet today considered the proposal and decided to recommend to the Government of India the starting of the factory.

The committee also approved of an application of a pioneer cycle industry for the starting of a factory for the manufacture of cycle accessories and decided to recommend to the Government of India for the issue of necessary licence to the firm.

The Planning Sub-Committee of the Madras Cabinet today approved a proposal of the Dalmia Cement Co., for exploiting bauxite deposits in Sheveroy hills in the Salem district and setting up of a factory for the manufacture of aluminium.

The bauxite deposits have been found by the Italian experts to be best suited for the manufacture of aluminium.

The proposed factory would go into production in 1955.

DRUGS CONTROL ORDER

BOMBAY Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has further amended the Schedule to the Bombay Drugs Control Order, 1949. Copies of the amending Order, which has been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of June 9, can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay.

The amending Order revises the prices of certain penicillin preparations of the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., of Ascorvel manufactured by the Martin and Harris, Ltd., Calcutta, and of Vitamin E Concentrate capsules of the Upjohn Company U.S.A.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Jeth Shud 13, 2007.
Muslim: Ramzan 11, 1370.
Parsi: Deh 18, 1320.
Sunrise: 6-01 a.m. Sunset: 7-18 p.m.
Hightide: 10-21, 21-40. Lowtide: 03-20, 16-05.

Today's Engagements

RASHTRABHASHA CLASES: - Rashtrabhasha Prarhambhic, Pravesh, Parichaya and Kovid Classes for September examination of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti begin from today in the premises of the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank. Students wishing to join should contact Varg Sanchalak today between 8 a.m. to 11 a.m

DIKSHA OF SANYAS to Shri Yogi Bhole Prabhu by Shri Shankaracharya at 11 a.m. at Shri Ram Mandir.

MARATHA MANDIR LTD: Meeting at 320 Girgaum Road at 3 p.m.

MARKAZ ADAB: Prof. Nami Sandilvi will read paper on :Agha Hashr ke Maasrin' in Urdu at 4 p.m. at Markas Abab Hall, Patka Manzil, Bhindi Bazar Tram Crossing.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL YOUTH CONGRESS: Inauguration of the cultural section of the Youth Congress at 5 p.m. at M & T Studios, Kurla Road, Andheri. Mayor Patil to preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on 'Mission of Theosophy' at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Mlora Fountain at 6-15 p.m.

PRAVRITTI SANGH: Hindi poetry recitation by Shri Rameshchandra Pandeya at 6-30 p.m. at Forbes Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

ARYA SAMAJ: Swami Abhidanandaji to speak on "Religion and Politics" at Arya Samaj, Fort.

SOLEMN HIGH MASS with sermon in honour of St. Anthony at 9 a.m. at the Church of St. Paul The Apostle, Upper Parel, Rosary, Litany and social gathering at 7-45 p.m. at the B D D. Block No. 14, Naigam, Dadar.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on "Spiritual composition of human body". Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park. 5-30 P.M

School Of Art

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Professor W. Langhammer has been nominated by the Government of Bombay as a non-official member on the Committee for selecting visiting lecturers for the Commercial Art Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, in place of Shri Ratan Batra.

Widespread Rain In Assam

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 16, (PTI):

Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Rainfall has been widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Vindya Pradesh, Malabar, South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin.

FORECAST valid until the evening of 17th:—

The monsoon will be active in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin, widespread light to moderate rain is also likely in Gangetic West Bengal Chota-Nagpur, Bihar and East Uttar Pradesh.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING. Locally heavy rain in Assam and isolated heavy falls of rain in Travancore-Cochin are likely during the next 48 hours.

Following is the daily weather chart:

Ahmedabad	100	81	0	0.3	—0.1
Bangalore	81	78	0	1.5	—0.6
Belgaum	78	70	0.2	5.1	+2.0
Bhopal	97	76	0	1.1	—0.6
BOMBAY	89	82	0	6.3	—1.5
Calcutta	88	80	0.1	2.5	—2.2
Cuttack	91	77	0	2.7	—1.2
Delhi	90	72	0	0.5	—0.3
Khandwa	95	70	0	0.7	—1.6
Nagpur	101	79	0	0.9	—2.9
Patna	91	74	0	4.2	+2.2
Poona	88	73	0	1.9	—0.6

TALK ON "KATHAK"

Rohini Bhate, dancer, broadcasts a talk in Marathi on the "Kathak" style in the series on the Classical Indian Dancing on Monday June 18 at 8-30 P.M. on 353 and 61.86 metres.

AIR, Bombay, will broadcast recitation of some of his poems in English by Tambimuttu, the Singhalese poet, on Sunday, June 17, at 9-45 P. M. The programme will be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, June 17.

BOMBAY

244m—07-40 Prog., 07-45 N M Masani & party, G chorus songs, 08-15 Y T Parvatey, lalit, 11-45 Vimal Wakde, shud sarang, 12-15 G for Women, G, 13-10 A H Khan, tabla, 13-40 B. von Geczy and his orch., 14-00 London Studio melodies, 17-30 Y T Parvatey, puria, 18-10 A. H. Khan, tabla 18-30 Vimal Wakde, marwa, 19-00 Master Nisar, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air artist, jaltarang and sitar, 19-30 Y T Parvatey, khamaj thumri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Vimal Wakde, marubihag, 20-45 N. M. Masani party G chorus songs 21-15 T. S. Pillay Nagaswami, 21-45 Ad Libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 R. Wagner, 22-30 Bach.

VARIATIONS

353m—07-30 Mangal Prabhat, 08-00 S V Patwardhan, jaltarang, 08-45 Kalindi Keskar, M songs, 11-00 Film songs, 12-15 L N Bhave, M Musical feature, "Kanchanmriga", 13-00 Kalindi Keskar, bhavgeet, 13-30 Master Nisar, H song, 13-50 L. Hussain, brindrabani, sarang, 17-30 For children. M, 18-00 S. Colatkar and party, abhang, 18-20 For villages in M. at 8-50 in K, 20-15 Kalindi Keskar, M songs, 20-30 R. G. Gyani's Urdu talk, 20-45 Letters' replies, H. 21-00 Master Nisar, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 A H Khan tabla 22-10 L H Khan, mian malhar.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 & 326.1 m.—08-15 Geet kunj, 08-30 M A Ghanekar, khayal, 18-20 S Lakhia, (U Joshi's works), 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Rang berang (Ahm.), 19-07 M A Ghanekar, kafi, 19-15 S Lakhia, Dave's geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet sudha (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 N B Choksi, khayal khambavati, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Music of India, Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 S Lakhia, R Shah's geets, 21-30 M A Ghanekar nayaki kannada.

GOA

31.22 m.—08-00 Hindi film music, 09-30 Air music 09-45 Music by air 10-00 Cavalcade of music 10-30 Tropicana 10-45 Pipes of melody 11-10 Week's ten top tunes. 12-00 Meet the band 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy. 01-00 Request prog. 02-00 Hindi request prog. 03-00 Hindi film music, 04-00 Salon serenade 04-30 concert Hall of air 05-00 Through listening glass 05-30 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19-84, 25-05, 41.72.—7-15 a.m. It's Good Day 7-30 BBC News 7-45 Star of Today, 8-15 Sunday Serenade 8-30 Voice of prophecy 8-45 Round Up Time 9 Swap Shop 9-30 Your Choice 10-30 Jazz Record Shop 11 Hindi Programmes 12 noon Music for Lunch 12-30 p.m. RAF Band 5-00 Hindi programmes 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi) 7-00 Down Harmony Lane 7-15 Four Stars and a Starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth, 8-00 Famous Tenors 8-30 Melody Tours (Ceylon Tours), 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy 10 Day is Ending.

BBC

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-00 Sports, 16-15 S. Macpherson at theatre organ, 18-45 P Adam, Mayfair music, 19-45 BBC N Orch., 21-45 Music in miniature, 22-15 London forum, 23-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE.—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, and for children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pakistan, and weekly review, 20-20 Tonight's feature, 20-35 Letters' replies.

Gambling Den Raided; 40 Arrests

BOMBAY, Saturday: Forty persons were arrested and Rs. 6,000 seized from a gambling den at Faukland Road last night by the Bombay Police. When the police raided the den, they found the men indulging in all types of gambling, it was alleged. Paraphernalia and instruments connected with gambling were also seized, it was stated.

POSITION IN DOCK TRANSIT SHEDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About 4,603 tons of foodgrains were lying in transit sheds at 8 a.m. on Friday while 5,399 tons were discharged on the same day.

Today at 8 a.m. about 5,946 tons of foodgrains were lying in the transit sheds. There was no ship, either carrying foodgrains or any other cargo, waiting in the stream for berth. Eight food ships were lying at the berth for being unloaded.

Morarji's Call To Armed Forces

INCULCATE FEELING OF UNITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An appeal to the ex-servicemen of Bombay to inculcate the feeling of unity-linguistic, provincial and communal-in people while in the armed services was made by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, while declaring open a Rest House built by the District Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen's Board at Nasik today.

India had her armies only for self-defence. They never had any imperialist designs against any nation. On the contrary, India was willing and prepared to extend friendly aid to all aggrieved nations, he added.

He distributed prizes to some ex-servicemen.

Prominent Social Worker Dead

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. A. P. Kothare, a prominent city medical practitioner and a social worker died this morning at his residence. He was 81.

An ardent Congressman, Dr. Kothare, was for some time President of the "C" Ward Congress Committee. He was founder and the first principal of the Topiwalla National Medical College. He was also founder of the Aryan Education Society's High School. He was a trustee of the Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund and the Pathare Prabhu Charities.

Milk Commissioner's Office Shifted

BOMBAY, Saturday: All branches of the office of the Milk Commissioner except those dealing with Skim Milk Powder, butter and Export and Import of buffaloes will be shifted from their present premises at Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay to the Government Milk Colony, Aarey, near Goregaon, B.B.C.I. Rly. with effect from 18th June 1951.

The telephone nos. of the newly occupied premises at the Milk Colony will be 84084 and 84280.

Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health, will perform the opening ceremony of the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal on June 21. Dr. Jicraj N. Mehta, Minister for Public Works and Housing, will be present on the occasion.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Works and Housing, will be present on the occasion.

Radio Fade-Outs Likely

MADRAS, June 16 (PTI): Ionispheric and geomagnetic disturbances are likely between tomorrow the 17th and 23rd June, according to a telegram received here from the observatory at Kodaikanal.

There may be radio fade-outs during the period, the message added.

RUSSIAN SHIP DAMAGED: BACK IN PORT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The ship that brought the first consignment of Russian wheat to Bombay was damaged on the high seas while on her way back to a Black Sea port.

The S.S. "Krasnodar" was towed back to Bombay by the S.S. "Kuban.", another Russian vessel which was carrying wheat to India and which happened to be in the vicinity at the time.

The "Krasnodar" will go into dry dock at 3 p.m. on Sunday. The ship's rudder and bottom are reported to have been damaged and repairs are expected to delay her departure by two months.

RAGI, KODRA AND KODRI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In order to enable consumers in the statutory ration areas to supplement their rations by importing reasonable stocks of ragi, kodra and kodri, the Government of Bombay has instructed Rationing Officers to issue permits freely for the movement of these cereals for the purpose of "bona fide' personal consumption. Similar facilities already exist in rural areas.

Any person can now obtain a permit for bringing into any ration area from anywhere outside such quantities of ragi kordra and kodri as may be required for the personal consumption of himself and his family.

The existing restrictions will, however, continue to operate in respect of movements of these articles for purposes other than 'bona fide' personal consumption.

MILK AGAINST COUPONS

Introduction Of System From July 1

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There have been requests from some of the cardholders that a system of selling milk against coupons may be tried out, purely on a voluntary basis. It has, therefore, been decided to introduce it with effect from 1st July 1951 for those who want to take advantage of it.

Coupon sheets of 12 Coupons for 1 seer and 1/4 seer units could be bought for Rs. 10-8-0 and Rs. 2-10-0 respectively. In other words the price of milk to be purchased against coupons will remain the same, viz., 14 annas per seer.

Consumers who want to avail themselves of this facility, can purchase coupons from 20th June 1951 during office hours from the office of the Milk Commissioner, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. For the present the coupon system for whole milk only has been introduced. Toned milk has to be purchased on cash.

Those who do not want to purchase the coupons can continue to purchase milk on cash from the centres.

Prohibition Cases

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Prohibition Division of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 580 cases, arrested 190 persons and seized 150 gallons of illicit liquor, 9,864 gallons of wash, one gallon of foreign liquor and four gallons of spirit, during the week ended June 7.

LOCUST MENACE

PAZILKA, June 16, (PTI): A three-mile long and six furlong wide locust swarm caused damage to the cotton crop in four villages on Thursday and Friday last.

This is the third time that locusts have invaded Fazilka sub-division during the last three months.

PILES CURE

Perfect Herbal Ointment and Magic Cure for all Varieties of PILES Stops pain and Bleeding in 24 hours Complete cure in 1 month—Guaranteed. Price per tube Rs 3/- V P P extra.

PILES CURE DEPOT.

Chodavaram P.O (Vizag Dt. Madras)

Scribbling Pads

COMMERCIAL SCRIBBLING PADS

0-7-6 per lb

SAYAR & SANGHVI

KALAM KUTIR, 219, Prere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

U.S. Aid To India?

Finance Minister Gives A Board Hint

POONA, June 16.

THE Finance Minister of India, Mr C. D. Deshmukh, today hinted at the possibility of India receiving financial assistance from America under some form of economic co-operation.

America, he said, could very well feel that such assistance would be in the interests of both India and America, in that it would help India to solve some of her pressing development problems and prevent the possibility of the resulting of a "hastily improvised social order" in India out of the "despondent attitude" of some sections of the Indian people.

Mr. Deshmukh, while admitting that the country was facing a number of difficulties at present, said that there was no reason to believe that it would not tide over most of them soon. The American loan for food purchases, coupled with the assistance promised by Canada and Australia under the Colombo Plan, he left, should help to check inflation and stabilise if not decrease, foodgrain prices.

The Finance Minister was speaking at a tea party given in his honour by Mr. B. S. Hirey, President of the M.P.C.C. at the Congress House. Mr. N V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Production and Supply, was also present.

Mr. Deshmukh wished to remind the critics of the Government that India rode to freedom on the crest of the tide of war which had created problems of inflation and increase in prices all over. The partition of the country had resulted in such basic problems as shortage of food and raw materials. Many of the problems, he said, were not capable of being solved in two or three years and would take comparatively longer period for their satisfactory solution.

CENTRE'S STATISTICS ON FOOD FALSE

Sidhwa's Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, M.P., addressing students of the Wilson College this evening stated that the food statistics issued by the Agricultural Ministry, Government of India, were totally false, and the Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi had to admit this.

"Hoarded foodgrains," the speaker said, "should be forcibly seized by the administration from the anti-social elements, who tried to make capital out of the food situation in the country."

CITY DEMONSTRATION

Watch and Ward Employees of the G.I.P. Railway demonstrated before the G.I.P. General Office premises at about 11 a.m. on Saturday demanding increase in dearness allowance.

British Troops On Iran's Border

TEHERAN'S THREAT TO STOP OIL SUPPLIES

TEHERAN, June 16 (UPA).

AN Iranian Army source said Saturday that British troops were massing in Basra, just across the Iraqi border from the Iranian oilfields. The source said five infantry battalions and "some artillery" arrived Monday to reinforce the British garrison at the Margail army camp in Basra.

This report coincided with wild rumours here that 70 paratroopers of the 16th Airborne Division sent recently to Cyprus had been arrested in the Abadan oilfields.

A high source said six Britons and a Canadian had been arrested at Abadan airport on charges of illegal entry and were in Iranian army custody. The source said the charges, if pressed, could result in three month prison terms.

A spokesman for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company said, as far as he knew, only two Britons were under arrest—the engineers seized Friday at Khorambad, 200 miles northeast of Abadan—for travelling without permits."

The spokesman said 17 British women, leaving the oilfields for home under the recently announced evacuation plan, had been detained for several hours by the police at Abadan but were not arrested.

ULTIMATUM EXTENDED

Premier Mohamed Mossadegh, acting on a personal appeal from U.S. Ambassador Henry Grady, agreed on Saturday to extend by 48 hours an ultimatum demanding that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company give Iran 75 per cent of its revenue since March 20.

The ultimatum originally would have expired Sunday. Mossadegh extended it until Tuesday.

British quarters hoped for a sign of Iranian conciliation over the weekend, but were getting ready for emergency moves as, Iran threatened to turn to other powers, apparently including Russia, if Britain refuses to help to run the nationalised Anglo-Iranian Company.

British officials stressed there would be no outright military intervention in Iran, because it would take too large a force to control Iran's huge oil area.

All they plan in the event of trouble is speedy evacuation of all British workers and their families. This would leave oil installations in the hands of untrained Iranian personnel. All technical facilities would be withdrawn. This would include the huge British tanker fleet.

Military Chiefs Confer

LONDON: British military chiefs in the Middle East are in consultation about the steps to be taken should it become necessary to protect British lives and property in the oil-producing areas, it was understood from usually well informed quarters here today says a PTI-Reuter message.

U. S. ENVOY STABBED

TEHERAN: A young Persian fanatic today stabbed the United States Vice-Consul in the Southern industrial town of Isfahan, usually reliable sources said here.

First reports said he was not seriously hurt. There is serious unrest in the town where thousands are unemployed after the closing down of textile mills.

Stopping Of Supplies

A usually reliable Persian source said tonight that the Persian Government was considering stopping all oil supplies to British tankers if the Anglo-Iranian oil company does not give a satisfactory reply to Persian demands for the immediate handling over of 75 per cent of all oil revenues since the nationalisation of the industry.

All For A Strip Of Cloth

CHHAPRA (Bihar) June 16, (R. S.):

"How very strange it is that you cover the corpse with finest clothes, while those alive have to go naked without a strip to cover their waists!"

With these words, a party of unidentified 'thieves' robbed a dead body of all its clothes.

This startling incident took place at Jalalpur, a nearby town, when a dead body was being carried to the cremation ground. The 'thieves' attacked the funeral procession and decamped with the money meant for the funeral and the clothes and towels of the processionists.

This has caused a great stir among the people who never expected that acute shortage of cloth would result in such consequences.

PAK CONSPIRACY CASE

HYDERABAD, June 16 (PTI).

The number of accused in the Pakistan anti-state conspiracy case is fifteen and not fourteen, as was officially announced yesterday, it was authoritatively learnt here today. The fifteenth accused is Mohammed Hussain Ata, civilian normally resident in Lahore, but he is now absconding it is learnt.

Today's session of the trial, last about four hours, during which the chief prosecutor Brohi continued his statement.

It is understood that the number of prosecution witnesses is between four hundred and five hundred, but some now lited may be dropped as the case proceeds.

All except one of the accused appeared in civilian clothers in the court today. Begum Nassim Akbar Khan, wife of ex-Major General Akbar Khan, former chief of staff, who is also one of the accused was dressed in typically Punjabi light brown silk suit.

PAK PROPAGANDA OFFENSIVE

LONDON, June 16, (UPI-AFP): The Pakistan Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad who arrived here by air last night for financial talks with the British Government, declared that the situation in Kashmir was "very grave". "Every effort we have made to reach agreement has been met with a firm 'no' from Pandit Nehru", he added.

He said "unless some sort of action is taken soon, the situation will get out of everyone's control". We are straining every nerve to do something tangible for the common people in Pakistan. Defence is a big problem because of our relations with India."

Commenting on the U. N. he said, "what is the use of having a lot of men smoking expensive cigars and expressing goodwill if they cannot achieve any tangible result? The World wants results and not sermons."

Bhargava Cabinet Quits At Last

PRESIDENT TO PROCLAIM GOVERNOR'S RAJ

NEW DELHI, June 16

PRESIDENT RAJENDRA PRASAD is expected to issue a proclamation, shortly empowering the Governor of Punjab Mr. Chandulal Trivedi to take over the administration of the state under the Emergency Provisions of the Constitution, following the announcement of the resignation of the Bhargava Cabinet today. This will be the first time when the Emergency Provisions are invoked, since the adoption of the New Constitution seventeen months ago and Governor's Raj is introduced.

FRANCE GOES TO POLLS TODAY

Three Party Fight To Capture Power

PARIS, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): France goes to the polls tomorrow for her first general election since November 1946 to elect a national assembly of 627 Deputies. They will be responsible for providing Governments and directing foreign and internal policies for the next five years.

The 24,602,000 electors over half of them women are faced with a bewildering lists of candidates and in some Paris constituencies there are as many as 13.

But the voters real choice is between three possibilities—Communists, De Gaullists or one of the middle parties, which have governed the country in uneasy conditions since General De Gaulle left office in January 1946.

The Communists are being led by 54-year-old Jacques Duclos. They have come out frankly for repudiation of the Atlantic Pact and a line up with Russia.

4 INJURED AT NICE

French Election Campaign

PARIS, June 15 (UPA): Four persons were hospitalised today in the first serious political clashes in the campaign for nationwide election on Sunday.

The casualties resulted from two shooting attacks on Communists nailing up posters in the fashionable Riviera town of Nice. An innocent bystander was blackjacked and seriously injured in the first outbreak on Thursday. Late last night three Communists were injured, one seriously, when they fell before sub-machine gun fire on the fashionable Boulevard Des running along the Mediterranean seafront.

BOMBS THROWN AT PARIS MEETING

PARIS, June 16, (PTI-Reuter): Tear gas, bombs and chairs were thrown, windows smashed and several persons injured when Maitre Jacques Isorni, ex-Marshal Petain's lawyer held an electoral meeting in the Wagram Hall here last night.

A former resistance fighter had his eye crushed when resistance demonstrators were driven back by Petainists brandishing chairs.

Finally, supporters of Isorni who had the job of keeping order in the hall threw tear gas bombs to evacuate demonstrators.

INCREASED RATIONS FROM JUNE 24?

MADRAS, June 16, (PTI): It is learnt that the increase of rations to 12 ounces per adult per day in this state will come into effect most probably from June 24.

The composition of ration in the statutory rationed areas will be 8 ounces of rice and four ounces of other grains mostly wheat.

As the Board's direct the Punjab Party rules formation of the Governo the president arisen in the Government carried on in provisions of

On receipt the failure of chinery, the Proclamation Constitution, tary governo authorising its administra is valid only be extended solution of

Ca Resigns

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KHER'S SECRETARY INJURED

Car Accident Near Harihar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. G. K. Chief Minister minor injuries Harihar today.

According here, Mr. Rao of the Chief his way to Bom from Udipi. A wearing Harihar the road. Chief Minister's car and right in front of the car carrying the Secretary. The driver of the second car in an attempt to save the animal, swerved off the road, and Mr. Rao was thrown out of his seat with the jerk. He sustained minor injuries.

No other occupant of the car was injured.

According to information available here, Mr. Rao was following the car of the Chief Minister who was on his way to Bombay en route to Bombay from Udipi. As the two cars were wearing Harihar, a buffalo ran across the road, immediately behind the Chief Minister's car and right in front of the car carrying the Secretary. The driver of the second car in an attempt to save the animal, swerved off the road, and Mr. Rao was thrown out of his seat with the jerk. He sustained minor injuries.

No other occupant of the car was injured.

Pt. Omkarnath For Kabul

SURAT, June 16, (B.S.)

Pandit Omkarnath Thakur, Chancellor of the Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, Banaras and a front-rank vocalist, has received an invitation from the Indian Envoy in Afghanistan. The citizens of Kabul who are enchanted with the gramophone records of Pandit Omkarnath desire to hear him personal'y in their own city, the communication states.

Pandit Omkarnath Thakur, who is at present here, will shortly leave for Banaras en route to Kabul, it is understood.

King Leaves For Windsor

LONDON, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): King George the Sixth convalescing from catarraha inflation of the lung, left here today for Windsor, where he is to continue resting.

Mr. S. A. Ayer former Director of Publicity took charge of his new post as Regional Officer, Central Board of Film Censors in Bombay. He is seen with Sir Clifford Aggrawala, Chairman of the Central Board of Film Censors.

Move To Bring Peace In Korea

LIE SUGGESTS TO CLOSE U.N. ASSEMBLY SESSION

UNITED NATIONS, June 16 (PTI-Reuter).

MR. TRYGVE LIE the United Nations Secretary General is understood to have consulted various key delegations in the United Nations on the advisability of closing the present General Assembly to improve the chances of peace with the Chinese Communists and their supporters.

A British spokesman confirmed that Mr. Lie had consulted Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Chief British Delegate among others on this point recently and that the whole question had been referred back to the Governments concerned.

Mr. Lie's argument, it was understood, was that the General Assembly had passed a resolution condemning the Peking regime as an "aggressor" and that as long as it remained in session it would be very difficult for the Chinese to respond to any peace move.

Mr. Lie's suggestion is understood to have received a mixed welcome from various delegations.

No Major Battles In Korea

TOKYO, June 16, (PTI-Reuter): Fighting died down along the Korean Central Front today, as orderly Communist rearguards fell back before the advancing United Nations forces, tonight's Eighth Army communique said.

Allied patrols followed the retreating Communists, but there were no large scale clashes.

Heavier fighting was reported from for the East Central Front, where Communists north of Inje and in the Yanggu area battled for time to clear their troops and supplies over winding treacherous mountain roads.

Patrols scouting ahead of the main United Nations forces, still pressing on into North Korea met only minor counter-attacks. But in some places, where the Communists had time to dig in they fought back.

An U. P. A. message says:

Communist forces of undetermined strength re-entered the no-man's land city of Pyonggang at the apex of the old iron triangle Saturday night, possibly in an attempt to remove critical supplies.

Whether the Reds were moving back into it to fight a delaying action against the main body of Allied troops or were merely attempting to reclaim vital supplies they left when retreating before U. N. patrols earlier was not known.

SYDNEY: The Australian Third Battalion in Korea is to be relieved and will return to Australia, according to the defence correspondent of the Sydney Herold.

LOHIA IN GOVT. GUEST. HOUSE

BANGALORE, June 16 (UPI): Through the intervention of Mr. K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister of Mysore, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the Socialis. leader who was arrested at Sagar at 1 a.m. on June 15, on a charge of trespass and forming an unlawful assembly in Kagodu village, was brought in a special police car here tonight and lodged in the "Crescent House" (a Government guest house).

The question of his release will, it is understood, be considered tomorrow by Government.

Indo-Nepalese Links

NO INTERFERENCE WITH THE STATES' FREEDOM, ASSURES NEHRU

KHATMANDU, June 16 (PTI).

MR. NEHRU, Prime Minister, said here today that Nepal's freedom was essential to her, India's and world's well being. "Those who thought that India wanted to interfere and compromise this ancient land's independence are wrong", Mr. Nehru said.

Mr. Nehru was addressing a public meeting of between one and a half lakhs and two lakhs.

King Tribhuvan presided over meeting.

Mr. Nehru said Nepal and India were traditional friends through history and many bonds of geography and culture tied them.

FRIEND'S ADVICE

Mr. Nehru said that whatever advice he could tender them was as a friend and not as India's Prime Minister. The governance of their country was essentially their and their leaders' responsibility. "If you seek our help in say technical or other spheres we will do our utmost to be useful to you but we never want to interfere", Mr. Nehru added.

It had been agreed by political groups in Nepal that the country was to be a full fledged democratic state, he said.

The maintenance of peace was a prerequisite for progress, Mr. Nehru said. It was worth bearing in mind that a course between inflexibility which did not take note of changing times and drastic changes which at times led to dissipation of energies in internecine strife was to be steered clear.

Mr. Nehru was lustily cheered as he sat down after his 35 minute speech, which was punctuated with thunderous applause.

Reception

Earlier Mr. Nehru who is the first foreign Prime Minister to visit Nepal was greeted by more than 50,000 people who thronged the Gaucher airport, about five miles from Nepal's capital, adds a U.P.I. message. The vast crowd raised lusty cheers as the plane carrying him was seen piercing a cloudy sky.

Mr. Nehru, beaming with smile, jumped out of the plane while a salute of 21 guns was fired. Mr. Nehru dressed in achkan, pyjama and a white Gandhi cap with a small red rose tucked in his buttonhole, was received by King Tribhuwan, the crown prince and his younger brother, the Prime Minister, Maharaja Mohan Shamsher, the Indian Ambassador, the British Ambassador and the Nepalese Cabinet Ministers. India's Prime Minister then took salute and inspected a guard of honour. He walked to the dais on a red velvet carpet spread from the plane to the dais.

The King who carried a camera took many snaps of Mr. Nehru and Mrs. Indira Gandhi before and after their introduction to the high personages present at the airport.

Black-Flag Demonstration

KATHMANDU, June 16 (UPI): Ten persons, including seven girls were arrested by police today at Gauchar aerodrome, as they waved black flags at Shri Nehru.

The leader of the arrested group, a school girl of 14, stated that they belonged to Nepali Mahila Sangh, the women's section of Praja Parishad, organised under the presidentship of Shrimati Mangli Devi, wife of Nepal's Commerce and Industry Minister, Shri Ganeshman Singh. The Sangh, she said, protested against Shri Nehru's policy of interference in Nepal's domestic affairs.

Praja Party Convention

JAI PRAKASH TO COOPERATE

PATNA, June 16 (PTI): Acharya J. B. Kripalani, ex-President of the Congress, today told the All-India Political Convention that the Praja Party was necessary to save democracy in this country.

Over 1,100 delegates and thousands of spectators met at Gandhi Maidan under an open sky lit by a pale moon to hear the sixty-three-year-old leader.

The leaders sat in front of the Independence Memorial against the background of a V-for-victory sign and the ancient Swastika in neon. There were fifteen thousand spectators when the proceedings began, but at one stage, their number swelled to forty thousand.

The Socialist Leader, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, speaking after Acharya Kripalani, assured Acharya Kripalani and his collegues that the Socialist Party would give its fullest co-operation to the Praja Party in the reconstruction of India. The country was groping in the dark, said the Socialist leader. Acharya Kripalani had shown a new light and he hoped the country would benefit by it.

The various resolutions and the Party manifesto will be adopted by the convention tomorrow.

Among those present on the dais were Messrs. T. Prakasam, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Choitram Gidwani, Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal, Sibbanlal Saxena, Charu Chandra Bhandari, Annada Prasad Choudhury, K Kelappan Nair, Samaldas Gandhi, Triloki Singh, Ganga Sahay Choubey, K. K. Bhattacharya, Jadumani, Mangraj, Gopalnarian Saxena, Sadiq Ali, Damodar Menon, Ramnarain Singh, Devabrat Shastri and Awari.

Mr. Mahamaya Prasad Sinha, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates said: "Our hands are empty but our arms are strong. With the weapone of truth and non-violence, given to us by Mahatma Gandhi, we shall march forward"

(For Details see Page 8-15)

FIGHTING IN ARAKAN

Burmese Forces Mobilised Against Mujahids

RANGOON, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): Government forces were fighting in Arakan on the Burmese west coast today to suppress a minor civil war started by the Mujahids, a Muslim organisation.

Eight thousand people are estimated to be homeless after the Mujahid had plundered several villages.

The Government today ordered the distribution of housing material to enable the homeless to build shelter for themselves.

The Mujahids are led by a former British Indian Army Major, 29 years old Mohammed Cassim.

Cassim, self-styled "Major General", led the revival of the Mujahids in April when they plundered and looted several Buddhist villages in the area.

HEAVIEST BOMBING ON JOHORE REDS

SINGAPORE, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): British and Australian air force planes plastered Communist guerillas in Johore with the heaviest ever air bombardment in a Malayan state in dawn to dusk raids today.

More than 90 aircraft of various types—Brigands, Vampire jets, Sunderlands and Australian Lincolns—made bombing, rocket, canon and low level strafing attacks.

Dakotas and austers dropped surrender and propaganda leaflets.

The air operations were carried out in co-opertion with other security forces.

W. BENGAL ORDINANCE

CALCUTTA, June 16 (PTI): The West Bengal Governor tonight promulgated an ordinance called the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Bengal Amendment Ordinance, 1951, constituting a three man sales tax tribunal to decide cases pending for assessment, on appeal or for revision before the authority.

TRAINING CENTRE: The Indian Air Force Technical Training College has sent out the first batch of apprentices trained in the institution and they will now enter regular ranks of the Indian Air Force.

SETH NEARLY TURNS TABLES ON DEVINDER

Ferreira Surprised By Amrit Dewan In W.I. Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Today was dark Saturday for Hen minton player, who was till this even Cup against Thailand a one of the the conclusion of the semifi India Champ onships, Henry's chances seem to be very remote. Young Amrit the game of his life to overcome seca

y Ferreira, India's number two bad- ng a certainty for India's Thomas three singles players. But after nal round today of the Western for inclusion in the team for singles Dewan, Delhi's leading player played d seeded F reira.

Henry began the proceedings with a great disadvantage. He played with borrowed racket and kit—having been unable to get his own which was locked up by somebody who failed to turn up. Amrit, with his versatile game made the most of Henry's discomfiture and in a thrilling three game encounter emerged with flying colours to enter the final.

India's champion Devinder Mohan had very nearly gone down to U. P.'s Trilok Nath Seth, who fully extended the leading exponent of the game in the country.

Seth's whose game incidentally is modelled on the same lines as Devinder Mohan himself, had the master on the run, and had the younger player taken full advantage of the obvious tiredness of Devinder half way through the final game, a different ending would have been written to the match. As it was Seth failed to take advantage of the situation that presente itself and played the sort of game that Devinder is most at home with. This was the only time in recent years that Devinder has been seen to show signs of tiring.

The hard-hitting Bala Ullal and Dattu Mugwe, former national champions, played like inspired players, specially in the first game which they snatched from their opponents Amrit and Seth after the losers had five game points to turn to advantage. After overcoming this initial hurdle, Ullal and Mugwe left nothing to chance and entered the simifinal of the event, and thus strengthened their claims for inclusin as a purely doubles players in the country's team.

Another thrilling quarterfinal round match resulted in a deserving win for the upcountry pair Gurprasad and Charanjit Lal, who defeated Bombay's Patil and Bhopardikar.

The following were the results:—

Men's Singles

SEMIFINALS: Devinder Mohan beat T. N. Seth 15-9, 11-15, 15-6; Amrit Lal Dewan beat Henry Ferreira 12-15, 15-8, 15-10.

Men's Doubles

QUARTERFINALS: Gur Prasad and Charanjit Lal beat M. K. Bhopardikar and M. S. Patil 6-15, 15-13, 15-8; M. Guha and D. Hemmady beat K.A. Dongre and G. P. Shirke 15-8, 15-11; Bala Ullal and D G. Mugwe beat Amrit Lal Dewan and T. N. Seth 17-14, 15-9; Devinder Mohan and Henry Ferreira beat Burjor D. Shroff and Homi Tolyarkhan.

Women's Doubles

SEMIFINALS: Mrs. M. Lotwalla and Mrs. N. C Lewis beat Miss B Sadhana and Miss T. Vakil 15-6, 15-8. Mrs. S.G. Patwardhan & Miss Deodhar beat Miss H. Dubash and Miss S. Vakil 15-5, 15-3.

Juniors Singles

QUARTERFINALS: D. L. Banker beat S. Gopal 15-1, 15-3; P. R. Vedanarayan w. o. R. Sarin.

Locke Likely To Create History

BIRMINGHAM Michigan, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): Bobby Locke, South African golf champion went into the final 36 holes of the United States Open Golf Championship today with one-stroke lead.

He thus stood a good chance of becoming the first overseas player to win the title for 31 years. Holder of the British open title, he also had an opportunity of becoming the first player since Bobby Jones to hold the world's two major golfing titles at the same time.

Locke had a second round of 71 for a 36 holes aggregate of 144.

Second is Dave Douglas of Delaware with 145. An amateur, Francis Winikoor, is third with 146.

WONG PENG SOON TO PLAY IN C. C. I. BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Friday.

World's leading badminton player for the last two years, Wong Peng Soon, will definitely participate in the open tournament conducted by the Cricket Club of India.

Wong Peng Soon, who is leaving by air for Bombay on 12th will be accustomed by Abdulla Piruz. The latter, visited Bombay last year along with Eong.

Candy Surprises Mulloy In Final

BECKENHAM, (Kent) June 16 PTI-Reuter): Don Candy, the young Australian number eight, scored a surprise win over Garnar Mulloy of the United States to win the mens singles title in the Kent Lawn Tennis Championship here today.

Candy, playing superb tennis, outdrove and outvolleyed the American number four to win the final 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Betty Rosenquest of the United States won the women's title, defeating her compatriot Mrs. Barbara Scofield Davidson 4-6, 7-5, 6-1.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

COLOGNE, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): Germany gained a lead of two matches to one in their European Zone Davis Cup quarter-finals against Belgium here today when they won the doubles, following yesterday's two singles which were shared.

Today Gottfried von Cramm and Rolf Geoffert of West Germany beat Philippe Washer and Jacques Brichant 8-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

HOLLAND WINS DOUBLES

NOORDWIJK Holland, June 16 (PTI-Reuter) Holland won the doubles of their Davis Cup European Zone quarter final today against Philippines, who had taken the first two singles yesterday. Today Hans Van Scol and Ivor Rinkel beat Felicisimo Ampon and Ceasar Carmona 5-7, 6-7, 7-5, 6-4. Philippines thus lead in the tie by two matches to one with two singles to be decided tomorrow.

Clark Wins Longest Final In West Of England Tennis

BRISTOL, June 16, (PTI-Reuter): Straight Clark of the United States won the West of England men's singles title here today after a fiftysix games marathon final against his compatriot Hal Burrows.

Clark won 9-7, 6-3, 5-7, 1-6, 7-5 in the two hour match, the longest in the history of the championships.

It took Miss Beverley Baker of the United States only half an hour to beat Mrs. Beryl Bartlett of South Africa in the women's singles final. Miss Baker won 6-3, 6-3.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-25 p.m. Amateurs vs. Globe.

5-40 p.m. I C L vs. G. I. P. (Senior Harwood League)

St. Xavier's Ground Parel.

3-30 p. m. Famous S. C. vs Goan Rovers, 4-30 p m Rainbow S. C. vs Ghandoba Vijay, 5-30 p. m. General Motors vs Bombay Gymkhana (Junior Harwood League.

G. I. P. Rly. Ground.

3-30 p.m. Keropet S. C. vs Hong-Kong & Shangai S. C. 4-30 p m. Young Union vs Labour Welfare. 5-30 p. m. Bombay Star vs Avery Club.

Oval

4 p. m. Satya Vijaya vs Vande Mataram, 5 p. m. Shree Krishna vs Jai Bharat, 6 p. m. National S. C. vs Kanara Young Boys.

Lloyd Reclamation:

4 p. m. Kanara Y. F. vs Bombay Port F. C. 5 p. m. Karnatak S C. vs Uchil United S. C. 6 p. m Mogaveera S C. vs Vijaya Prakash.

BADMINTON

Bombay Gymkhana

3 p. m. Western India Championships.

"Festival" Race Call Over

LONDON, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): The Derby winner "Arctic Prince" and Supreme Court who won at Ascot this week are 5 to 1 joint favourites for the £30,000 King George and Queen Elizabeth Festival of Britain Stakes to be run at Ascot on July 21.

Champior French four-year-old Tantieme is made 6 to 1 favourite in the first list of prices offered by a leading London bookmaker today. Then come three mitre French horses Scratch at 8 to 1 and Alizier and Ocarina at 10 to 1.

The Italian horse Buccio is also quoted at 10 to 1 with crack British filly Belle of All at 14 to 1 and Mr. Winston Churchill's game grey horse Colonist at 16 to 1.

Joe Louis K. O's Lee Savold

NEW YORK, June 16: Joe Louis, former world heavyweight champion knocked out Lee Savold in the sixth round, in a comeback fight for the world championship.

LOUIS' VICTORY HAS B.B.B.C. WORRYING

LONDON, June 16, (PTI-Reuter): The Stewards of the British Boxing Board of Control are to consider the world heavyweight championship situation in the light of Joe Louis' victory over Lee Savold in New York last night.

The board has recognised Savold as the title holder since he defeated Bruce Woodcock a year ago.

Whether they will now automatically acknowledge Louis as the champion is a question to be decided.

In the United States Ezzard Charles is officially recognised.

"It is a rather difficult position", Mr. E. J. Waltham, Secretary of the Board stated today.

At the time of the Woodcock- Savold fight the world title was vacant and he said it was logical and reasonable to regard the match as for the world title.

Senior Harwood League

OILMEN PREVAIL OVER TATAS BY ONE GOAL

Asbestos Prove Too Good For Goans

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Burmah Shell holding on to a soli ary goal lead, scored in the tenth minute of play prevailed over Tata Sp ts, the holders by the same margin in the Senior Harwood League at the Cooperage this evening. Earlier, Asbestos Cement accounted for Goan Sp rts by two goals to nil.

Ron Wilmer, who came in as pivot after Middlecoat was injured early in the first half, proved to be a very useful man and gave a grand account of himself.

The match was well balanced for exchanges and Shell opened their account in the tenth minute of the first half through A. P. Fernandes, who collected a stray pass and dribbled past Papen (Jr.) and S. Shetty to surprise goalkeeper Gurprasad.

ASBESTOS WIN

Asbestos Cement though all over the Goan Sports were only able to score on two occasions, early this evening. Both goals were scored in the first half through Asbestos sharpshooter, Aboobaker.

RAINBOW SPORTS WIN BY TWO GOALS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Scoring both the goals in the first half Rainbow Sports Club defeated Blue Wizards who failed to reply in the first Division Indian Football League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel, this evening.

Earlier scoring a goal in each half Elphinstone Mills defeated Bengal Club who failed to replay in the second Division League.

Scoring the only goal of the match through Rebello The Greater Bombay Police got better off the Bengal Club in the same competition.

G. I. P. Railway Ground

The following are the results of the matches played in the fourth Division Harwood at the G.I.P. Railway ground, Parel.

Nightinggale —3 (Sashilant, John Loveday and Govind), Sindurba S. C —0; Matunga Studants—3 (R. S. Ganesrao 2 and G. Vaidynathan), Grindlay S. C.—0; Goan S. C. "B" —10 (Jacob 4, Peter 2, Gama 2, Agustinho and S. Lobo) Agregani S. C.—1 (R. T. Shathulu).

Calcutta Football

CALCUTTA, June 16, (PTI): The following are the results of the First Division Football League matches played here today:

East Bengal 3, Kalighat 0. Police 3, Calcutta Garrison 0.

S. AFRICANS SCORE 304 FOR 5 WKTS.

Rowan And Waite Put On 164 Runs For 1st. Wkt. Against Lancashire

OLD TRAFFORD, (Manchester), June 16, (PTI-Reuter): Opening partnership of 164 between Eric Rowan and John Waite gave the South Africans a good start in their match against Lancashire here today and the tourists went on to score 304 for five by the close. It was the first three figure opening stand against Lancashire the joint county champions, this season.

Rowan was the first out, having scored a rather laboured sixty-six, but Waite went on to complete his second century of the tour and was fourth out when he had scored 122 in four hours forty minutes.

Cheetham (66 not out) partnered first by Mclean (20) and then by Van Ryneveld (21 not out) brought more life to the last two hours plays and the rate of scoring increased appreciably.

The Lancashire bowlers received no assistance from the pitch and were without their two regular pacemen, Greenwood and Statham. Bebb Berry, who toured Australia with the M. C. C. kept a splendid length and his accuracy was such that he conceded only thirtyfour runs in two long spells.

40 Million Francs For Half Share In Italian Horse

PARIS, June 16, (PTI-Reuter). Several offers have been made for the crack Italian colt "Buccio" recent winner of the Italian Grand Prix.

The Aga Khan is among those bidding for the colt which is here to race for the Grand Prix De Paris at Longchamp a week on Sunday.

Dr. Guildo Barardelli has hitherto refused to sell the horse outright though he is undstood to be prepared to dispose of a half share for 40 million francs.

City Godown Gutted

Nine Fire Engines Fight With Flames

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nine fire engines rushed to a godown at Delisle Road where a fire broke out this evening.

The godown, a huge ground floor structure, was occupied by two firms, one of which deals in electric motors and equipment and the second dealing in dyes, paints, varnishes and other chemicals. There were several drums of kerosene oil in the premises of the second firm. The part occupied by the Ashok Engineering Company, which deals with electrical goods was divided by a partition from the premises of the varnish and dye firm.

The fire which was caused by the heat generated within the godown, started at about 5 p.m. The Bombay Fire Brigade rushed to the scene of the fire and for three quarters of an hour fought the flames. By 6 p.m the flames were brought under control. Two motor pumps were however, detained at the godowns to cool the embers of the flames. The extent of the damage is not known.

The operations of the Fire Brigade were supervised by Mr. M. G. Pradhan, Chief and Mr. S. G. Vengsekar, Deputy Chief of the Fire Brigade.

ILL-TREATMENT OF PAK NATIONALS

Demand For 'Amends'

NEW YORK, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): Pakistan has demanded "amends" for the treatment accorded to three of its womenfolk—mistaken for Gypsies—by police of nearby New Rochelle, New York.

The protest declared that the women were "illegally and violently manhandled" by the New Rochelle police. The women produced identity cards but they were "rudely ignored."

It asked that the offenders be "suitably dealt with."

The women are: Mrs. R. S. Chatari and Mrs. A. M. Farooq, wives of U.N. diplomats, and Mrs. Chatari's daughter aged 14.

WIDE POWER FOR ERITREA POLICE

ASMARA (Eritrea), June 16 (PTI-Reuter): An official proclamation today gave Eritrea's police wide extra powers to deal with the terrorist problem including special courts with power to pass the death sentence.

Members of bandit gangs may be sentenced to death by the special courts and the sentence may be approved by the Chief Administrator without previous authority from London.

Mysterious Disappearance Of Panama Ship

TAIPEH (Formosa), June 16 (PTI-Reuter): Mystery today shrouded the whereabouts of the crew of the 1,113 ton Panama ship, intercepted by the Nationalists off the China coast last month.

According to reports reaching Hong Kong on Wednesday the ship sank after running aground when trying to escape from a Nationalist warship.

U. S. Missing Jets Are Safe In Prague

PRAGUE, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): Mr William Sirekv, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister has confirmed that the two missing United States Air Force jets are in Czechoslovakian and that the two pilots American and a Norwegian—are unhurt.

Cairo Papers' Protest

CAIRO, June 16 (UPA): The newspapers Al Ahram and Al Misrj and the weekly Akher Sea issued a joint statement prttesting the confiscation of Friday's issues by order of the Interior Ministry for having published certain reports against the publicity law

Status Raised

COLOMBO, June 16, (PTI): The Government of India has raised the status of Mr N E S Raghavachary from the First Secretary to Counsellor to the Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon, it was officially learnt here today.

Mr Raghavachary was Acting Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon for about six months.

Kripalani Opposed To Present Prohibition Policy

'ARMY SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO DRINK'

PATNA, June 16 (PTI).

THE Subjects Committee passed a resolution asking Praja Party workers to engage themselves immediately in relief work in the food scarcity areas "in co-operation with the Government agency and other philanthropic organisations".

By another resolution, a Committee consisting of Acharya Kripalani, Dr. P. C. Ghosh and Mr. T. Prakasam was appointed to meet representatives of the Sarvasevak Sangh and evolve a scheme of constructive work.

Some of the delegates said that a reference should have been made to prohibition. Acharya Kripalani said that this was not done because he did not agree with the present prohibition policy of Government.

"You allow the army to go on drinking," he said. "Do you want our soldiers to fight on the strength of drink? Is this to your credit? I hope we will not do these low and mean things.

"We will not allow our brave soldiers fighting for the nation to fight on the strength of brandy water. It is degrading to the army.

"Do you think the Rajput fought on the strength of the brandy bottle? I would begin prohibition first in the army and then extend it elsewhere (cheers). Again, our I.C.S. people go to a foreign embassy, and drink liquor and champaigne. When they come to us, we give them lemon juice.

This is disgraceful, low and mean".

MANIFESTO

The 'Ad Hoc' Subjects Committee of the Praja Party today adopted the Party's manifesto which among other things, demanded reform of the administrative services and stern action against blackmarketers and other anti-social elements that have chieved so vicious stranglehold on our economy."

The manifesto said that all land should belong to the tiller of the soil. Landless labourers should be either settled on reclaimed land or employed in decentralised industry.

Emphasising the need for proper distribution of the wealth produced the manifesto said: "Our aim will be to see that no worker in any walk of life gets more than twenty times the emolument or the standard wage a labourer gets in the field or the factory. The minimum wage must be high enough to enable the worker and his family to live a healthy, happy and decent life."

OBJECTIVE

The party manifesto 'inter alia' said: "The Constitution of our Party lays down as our objective the establishment of a casteless and classless society, free from political, economic and social exploitation. Our first task will be to overhaul the administrative machinery so that the services, instead of acting as masters of the people act as their helpers and servants.

"We shall also examine to what extent and in what direction it is necessary and possible to reduce the scope of controls and of administrative interference in the citizens' life and work. In some spheres it may be desirable for the State to extend and intensify its activity to bring under effective control anti-social and disruptive forces. The state must also create a separate cadre for economic, as distinguished from political, service.

Charges Against Congress Irresponsible

ALLAHABAD, June 16 (PTI): Mr Purshottam Das Tandon, Congress President, today denounced the charges levelled against the Congress by "some of the friends who have recently left us", describing them as irresponsible and without any foundation.

He was addressing the delegates to the divisional political conference convened by the Allahabad District Congress Committee.

Bombay—Banaras Direct Rail Link

BANARAS, June 16 (PTI): A direct rail link between Bombay—Banaras was established yesterday with the extension of Bombay—Allahabad Express upto Moghalsaral via Ahchat and Banaras.

The demand for the diversion of Calcutta—Bombay Mail via Banaras, remained unfulfilled for the last 20 years, when it wa first voiced in the Central Legislative Assembly by Mr M. S. Aney, now Governor of Bihar and Dr. Bhagwandas, father of Mr Sri Prakasa, India's Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research.

WEST MAY BREAK OFF PARIS TALKS

Davies Wants Positive Russian Reply

LONDON, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): The Western powers have decided to break off the Deputies' talks in Paris early next week unless the Soviet Government replies favourably to the West's note delivered yesterday, it was understood here today.

The note pressed for an immediate decision to convene a Foreign Ministers meeting in Washington on the basis of the existing measure of agreement reached by the Deputies and catalogued in the so-called "split agenda".

Mr. Ernest Davies, Foreign Under-Secretary and British Deputy at the talks, flew back to London today for the weekend.

"I am returning to Paris on Monday for the next meeting and I hope Mr. Gromyko will give a more positive reply than the negative one he gave yesterday," he said.

"The West has now offered everything to the Soviet Government, there is no obstacle to a meeting of the Foreign Ministers taking place.

Asked if he was still optimistic that there would be a meeting, Mr. Davies said: "I still find it difficult to believe there will be no meeting because I cannot think that Russia would take the responsibility of disappointing the hopes of people everywhere for a meeting to try and tackle the grave problems which create so much uncertainty as to the future in Europe".

West Favoured Big Four Ministers' Meeting

WASHINGTON, June 16, (PTI-Reuter): The United States note to Russia made it perfectly clear that America, Britain and France wanted the earliest possible meeting of the four Foreign Ministers, Mr. Michael McDermott, spokesman for the State Department said here.

He told reporters the West considered the Paris talks had provided 'a sufficient area of agreement on the subjects to be discussed so that a meeting of the Foreign Ministers can be convened without delay."

But the three Western Powers did not consider the North Atlantic Treaty suitable to be included on the agenda.

32 KILLED IN BIG FIRE IN MONTREAL

MONTREAL, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): Thirty-two people lost their lives when fire swept the Hospice Sainte Cunegonde, a home for old people and orphans yesterday.

About 40 more were still unaccounted for this morning but some of these are believed to be safe in private houses and public shelters to which survivors were taken.

A priest said all the 200 children normally housed in the building had been evacuated.

Flames raced through the five storey building. Most of the dead are believed to be women who lived on the upper floors. The men escaped more easily from the lower floors. Many of the inmates were blind or cripple

12 Arrests In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, June 16 (PTI): About a dozen persons were arrested yesterday on the Ahmedabad railway station on the charge of carrying cloth exceeding 10 lbs in contravention of the recent order of the Textile Commissioner. They were all produced before a Magistrate who released them on bail of Rs. 500 each.

One person was arrested last night under the Preventive Detention Act on the charge of blackmarketing in foodgrains. The total number of arrests under the Preventive Detention Act on the charge of blackmarketing in foodgrains is so far six.

B.S.C.A.'s Advice To Cyclists & Clubs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The Bombay State Cycling Association advise all the Cycling Clubs and Sports Clubs running cycling meets and who were affiliated to the B.P.O.A. but who come under the jurisdiction and control, from the day the control was transferred by B.P.O.A to the B. S. C. A. to get themselves affiliated to the BS.C.A. if not done yet, no sooner their affiliation fees paid to the B. P. O. A. are over.

Failing to do so their cycling meets will be considered unconstitutional and the members and clubs affiliated to them or Olympic Associations are prevented to take part in any meets organised by such clubs; failing to do so disciplinary steps will be taken against them.

Those who have the slightest doubt about the control and management of cycling in the State of Bombay will be fully satisfied when the Advocate Mr. Vatcha for Bombay Provincial Olympic Association and National Cyclists Federation of India confirmed in the Civil Court during the last hearing that they do recognise Bombay State Cycling Association's right of controlling and managing cycling and selection for National and International Competitions in the State of Bombay."

'Sugar' Robinson Asked To Leave Country Club

PARIS, June 15. (UPA): "Sugar" Ray Robinson, world's middleweight boxing champion and Amateur golfer, was "asked to leave" the Saint Cloud Country Club on the request of members club manager Pierre Canty said today.

The Negro fighter, who is on a four months' tour of Europe to divert dol 100,000 of his own money for cancer research said he was "extremely hurt by the decision two days ago. He said American members of the club were primarily responsible.

Canivet blamed what he called an "unfortunate incident" on club regulation which permit non-members to play only three times every six months and only on a member's invitation. Canivet said: "It was fine at first but then Mister Robinson a fine fellow, brought a lot of his friends our time and time again and members began to complain of special treatment."

KARNATAK LEAGUE FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Young India Footballers had their first victory over Students Union Football Club, in their second engagement in the Karnatak Football League, when 3 matches were played at Oval today.

Though, winners faced stiff opposition, their easy victory had through their inside left Ishwar Rao, who netted during first half with a grand shot. Few minutes before close of play the losers attempt for equalise was proved fruitless.

Earlier, Hind Bros. F. C. beat Mangalore Blues S. C. by 2-0 through K. R. Shetty and K. C. Kotian, while Vidyadani Sports Club accounted Jai Hind F. C. for a solitary goal scored by Anthony.

Sport News In Brief

NEW YORK, June 15. (UPA): England's Ray Wildeng, 196 pounds, won a fourth round technical knockout over Jimmy Russe 226 pounds of New Jersey in the preliminary out of the Louis-Savold match at Madison Square Garden.

It was Wildeng's fifth victory without defeat in America all have been KO's

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BOURNEMOUTH, HAMPSHIRE, June 15. (PTI-Reuter): Arthur Lees, British international golfer who for a spell before the last war, held an appointment at Marienbad Czechoslovakia, today won the Penfold Bournemouth Festival of Britain 3,000 Sterling Professional Golf Tournament His 72 holes aggregate was 278 which gave him a two strokes lead from Sam King and won him 650 sterling the biggest prize of the professional season.

Tom Haliburton who had been pacemaker almost from the start and was two stroke ahead going into the final round collapsed and finished with 75 for an aggregate of 281.

E. AFRICA SPREADS RED CARPET FOR OUR NAVY

Spontaneous Reception To Squadron

MOMBASA, June 16 (PTI).

EAST Africa seemed to have spread the red carpet to welcome the Indian Naval Squadron now here on its summer cruise if the spontaneity of arrangements and the space the visit is claiming in the press can be a measure of its extent, writes PTI special correspondent aboard I.N.S. "Delhi".

Officers and men of the flagship and destroyers "Ranjit" and "Rajput" have been on the move since they touched land yesterday, being whisked away from place to place to be fed and feted at numerous social functions.

Indians of all communities and castes have been walking "with their chin up" after they saw their "tidy battleship and their trim crews", a prominent Indian resident of Mombasa told PTI today. Nearby was an African social worker with a smattering knowledge of English who told the correspondent "Your ships are very good, we are very happy to see them", well polished guns, nameplates and tastefully decorated quarterdecks have been favourites with teen-agers who turned up here the whole of yesterday to see the ships at the quayside.

The Mombasa and Nairobi press has been devoting a number of pages featuring the arrival of the squadron, growth of the Indian Navy and remarks of President Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Nehru on its importance to India.

Nairobi's widely read English daily "Colonial Times" said today "Every Asian is proud of the role the Indian Navy is destined to play as a stabilising force in the Indian ocean and the Near Pacific. India is slowly emerging once again as a great maritime power".

The "Colonial Times" devoted more than six pages to the Indian Navy pushing even the Commons Debates on Africa's future to inner pages. The "Mombasa Times" and the "Daily Chronicle" published a number of photographs of the Indian Navy in today's issue

U. P. SOCIALIST PARTY: LOHIA ELECTED CHIEF

AZAMGARH, June 16 PTI): Dr. Ram- Manohar Lohia, Socialist leader, has been elected President of the Uttar Pradesh Socialist Party at the fifteenth annual session of the party which concluded here on Thursday evening.

Prof Raj. Ram Shastri from Kashi Vidyapith was elected Secretary.

Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr. Damodarswarup, Seth Swami Bhagwan and 16 others were elected members of the executive. Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, Socialist leader who attended the conference, left for Patna by train last night.

U. P.'s CONSTRUCTIVE PLANS

LUCKNOW, June 16 (PTI): More than Rs. nine lakhs will be spent this year in Uttar Pradesh on constructive programme under the auspices of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi.

A meeting of the Advisory Council of the Fund which was held here yesterday approved some items on which the expenditure is to be made.

Among the major items on which funds will be allocated this year are Harijan uplift—Rupees fiftyeight thousand—basic education—Rupees one lakh sixteen thousand and women welfare work under the Kasturba Fund—Rs. 58,000

Sentenced For Impersonation

NEW DELHI, June 16 (UPI): Vishnu Sahai, a young man with dash and imagination, posed as a member of the Prime Minister's personal staff and married the daughter of an Agriculture Ministry official a few months ago.

He has now landed himself in jail to undergo two years R.I. for impersonation and cheating. In addition, he has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 rundergo a further term of six months R.I.

Vishnu Sahai's accomplice, a middle-aged man, who arranged the match, was awarded the same sentence.

WORKERS' DEMAND: About five hundred workers of the four oil installations at Budge Budge, about 25 miles from Calcutta at a meeting on Friday evening, demanded withdrawal of police picket, reinstatement of discharged hands and three months pay as bonus.

Pacific Pact Soon

KARACHI, June 16 (PTI-Reuter: Australian Defence Minister P. A. MacBridge said here last night that a Pacific pact would soon be concluded between the United States, New Zealand and Australia.

Negotiations for the proposed pact were now being actively considered, he told reporters when he arrived here by air on his way to London for the forthcoming Commonwealth Defence Ministers Conference.

Mr. MacBridge added, Australia proposed to mobilise 187,000 people into the three services to strengthen the nation's security.

INDIA SIGNS TARIFF AGREEMENT

UNITED NATIONS, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): India yesterday signed the Torquary decisions agreeing to the accession of six new governments, including Western Germany, Australia, Austria and the Republic of Korea, to what is known as the general agreement of tariffs and trade.

Mr. B. N. Rau, India's permanent delegate signed the document on behalf of his government.

Delhi Reds To Contest Elections

NEW DELHI, June 15 (PTI): Delhi Communists will participate in the next municipal and general elections in Delhi.

A decision to this effect was taken at a recent meeting of the Delhi State Committee of the Communist Party of India.

Conscientious Objector Mentions Mahatma

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON (By Mail).

MAHATMA GANDHI was mentioned during the proceedings before the Conscientious Objectors' Tribunal in Fulham, London when Thomas Clerk, an ex-NCO in the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers from 1944 to 1949, claimed exemption from military service.

"What is your objection based on?", asked a member of the Tribunal.

"Religion and common sense", replied Mr. Clerk.

'Some people argue that war is a biological necessity," observed the member.

"Would you defend yourself with weapon" queried another member of the Tribunal.

"No I would not."

"You are probably going to say you would put your body in the way," suggested a member of the Tribunal.

"If I was attacked I would not use force or arms. War has bred hatred," replied Mr. Clerk and added that he had studied the life of the late Mahatma Gandhi.

"Gandhi was never a pacifist", said Mr. Swales, a member of the Tribunal." All he did was fast against war. He would go against civil law, but he never went against Military law." The application for exemption was rejected.

OVERALL PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN

China Backs Soviet Stand

LONDON, June 16 (PTI-Reuter).

A EARLY peace conference on Japan as proposed by Soviet Russia and the conclusion of an overall peace treaty were demanded in today's editorial of the Peking "People's Daily" according to a New China News Agency message received in London.

The editorial said: "The Chinese people fully concur in the stand and proposal of the Soviet Government" outlined in its note to the United States of June 10.

The editorial added: "The Soviet note unveils the sinister purpose of the American draft peace treaty with Japan and it is a sheer waste of energy to try to disguise their purpose."

The editorial added: "It is absolutely impossible to keep China out. A peace treaty with Japan monopolised by America is designed to set up a new aggressive block in the Far East", it said.

The Uinted Nations International Children's Emergency Fund have made a further donation of 3-lakh pounds of skimmed milk powder to Madras. This is being distributed in 18 districts of Madras State.

Pakistan Unable To Send Units To Korea Due To Kashmir Issue

UNITED NATIONS, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): Pakistan told the United Nations yesterday that she was unable to earmark units of her armed forces for services of the United Nations.

The reply from the Pakistan Minister of Foreign Affairs to a United Nations request read: "As you are aware, the long standing dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir still remains unresolved and the situation created by the existence of this dispute endangering peace persists.

"In the circumstances, the Government of Pakistan regret that so long as the Kashmir impasse continues they cannot, consistently with their obligations towards the people of Pakistan and the maintenance of the security and territorial integrity of the state, earmark elements with the armed forces of Pakistan for services as a United Nations unit or units."

E. PAKISTAN MOVEMENT FOR AUTONOMY

NEW DELHI, June 16 (PTI): Mr S. Guha, Secretary of the East Bengal Minorities Association, said here yesterday that a movement was drawing in East Pakistan for the complete "autonomy of the province as a challenge to the domineering role of Karachi."

Mr. Guha who was addressing a press conference added that there was a feeling in East Pakistan among a conscious section of Muslims that the province had been made a "veritable colony of West Pakistan which was bent upon bringing Pakistan under a rule of totalitarian Islamic ideology."

11 E. Bengal Refugees On Hunger Strike

CALCUTTA, June 15 (PTI): Eleven East Bengal refugees are on hunger strike for the past four days, in a refugee camp about 35 miles from here, protesting against the stoppage of doles, according to information received here today

Officials of the Relief Department are already on the spot to watch the situation.

Congressman Resigns

NAGPUR, June 16 (PTI): Mr. R. B. Kumbhare, M.L.A. leader of the recent weavers satyagraha has resigned from the Congress and the Madhya Pradesh Congress Assembly Party. Mr. Kumbhare joined the Congress in 1924.

PROPAGATION OF HINDI IN NON-HINDI AREAS

Delhi Conference's Decisions

NEW DELHI, June 16.

A CONFERENCE of the leading organisations engaged in propagating Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas was held at Government House in New Delhi on June 12, 13 and 14. A Sub-Committee appointed by the conference consisting of Dr. Tara Chand (Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education), Mr. Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, Mr. Jaychandra Vidyalankar and Mr. M. Satyanarayana prepared a draft of the constitution and functions of a central organisations for the promotion of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas. The conference after considering the draft unanimously recommended that a central organisation to be called Hindi Siksha Samiti be established under the auspices of the Central Government in the Ministry of Education, for the propagation of Hindi (as laid down in Part XVII and particularly Section 351 and Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India) in the non-Hindi speaking areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The conference recommended that the functions of the Samiti should include organising teaching and opening of classes in Hindi wherever nececessary; training teachers, shorthand writers, telegraphists, typists and persons for secretarial work, etc.; giving recognition to examinations and awards for proficiency in Hindi; securing equivalence of standards for teaching and examinations; advising States and universities on matters relating to teaching or examinations in Hindi; approving books and syllabuses; encouraging and arranging for preparation and publication of books; and accommending to Stotes financial assistance for the prepagation of Hindi in non-Hindi areas.

The Conference also recommended that the Central Board should be assisted by four Regional Boards. The former (Hindi Siksha Samiti) would consist of about eleven members chosen from organisations working in non-Hindi areas and representatives nominated by the Government of India.

REGIONAL BOARDS

The four Regional Boards would be directly in charge of the work in each region viz., teaching and examinations and such other duties as the Central Board may assign from time to time. The northern region would be comprised of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjabi-speaking Punjab and PEPSU, and Sindhi-speaking people. The eastern region would be comprised of areas where Assamese, Bengali and Uriya are spoken. The southern would be comprised of areas where Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam are spoken. The western would be comprised of the Marathi and Gujerati-speaking areas.

Next Session Of Parliament

NEW DELHI, June 16.

It has been decided that the next session of Parliament will commence on Monday August 6, 1951 and is likely to last for about six weeks.

ECONOMIC CRISIS IN SOAP INDUSTRY

Mr. S.P. Godrej On Raw Materials Scarcity

CALCUTTA, June 16 (PTI): India's Minister for Commerce and Industry Mr. Harekrushna Mahatab today advised industrialists in the country to give up importing raw materials to maintain their industries.

The present international situation taught us that every country must be self-sufficient even in raw materials, he added.

Mr. Mahatab was inaugurating the seventh annual session of the Indian Soap and Toiletries Makers' Association.

The Minister said that if the soap industry wanted to be established in the country, it must provide itself with the supply of necessary materials." The only policy that can be followed, is to produce everything we want" he added.

He asked the Association to make proper investigation into the anomalies of decreasing production, low consumption and availability of exportable surplus after even closure of mills.

Earlier, Mr. S. P. Godrej, in his absentia presidential address, pleaded for governmental assistance in controlling price, distribution, supply of raw materials and relaxations of import duties.

Mr. Godrej, retiring president said "India is a poor market for soaps because the purchasing power of the masses is miserably low. The per capita annual soap consumption in India is 12 oz. which is among the lowest in the world, as compared to 24 lbs. in the U.S.A.

We have received a note from the Planning Commission enquiring about our development programme, including the expansion of production. At a time when many of the small scale units have closed down and the bigger ones are on the brink of disaster, it is rather curious to ask them about their future development plans. "Save us first; there is time enough for us to think about the future" is our present plea.

WHAT AILS INDUSTRY

What then is the ill that troubles us so much? It is not lack of capital. It is not lack of enterprise either.

Even though the production is lagging behind the installed capacity there is still an exportable surplus. The main obstacles, then, to the general development of our industry are attributed: (1) To the necessarily high cost of Indian soaps and consequent high selling price and (2) The gradually declining post-war purchasing power of the people.

Regarding the high selling prices, the main contributing factor is the high price of raw materials particularly of cocoanut, mowra and groundnut oils."

ABOLISH IMPORT DUTY

After pointing out the heavy import duty on foreign oil and the abnormal export duty of Rs. 325 per ton imposed by the Ceylon Government and the failure of Indian cocoanut plantation to produce more, Mr. Godrej said: "The only remedy then is to reduce the cost of production at home and the easiest way of doing so under the existing circumstances is, as has been stressed over and over again, the abolition of the import duty on cocoanut and other oils, and making them available at low rates. By so doing not only the export markets can be developed, but the local sales also can be improved and the soap industry can survive its present ordeal.

In this context the recent Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement was considered a good augury for the future. However, notwithstanding the fact that Government know that there is surplus soap in India, the bilateral trade agreement does not unfortunately cover the export of soap from India.

We earnestly trust that the Government of India would wake up to the Caustic Soda, the next important raw material, has once again become scarce.

The Soap Industry is looking forward with great hope to a reduction in the freight rate for soap."

Australian Wheat Is Gift To India

MELBOURNE, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): The grain which Australia is to send India will be a gift as it forms part of Australia's contribution under the Colombo Plan for aid to South and South-East Asia it will not be a cash transaction.

The announcement that Australia was to send 4,200,000 Australian pounds worth of grain mostly wheat to India was made yesterday by the External Affairs Minister Richard Cassey.

Acceptance Of Food Offer: Australian Envoy Glad

NEW DELHI, June 16, (PTI) :Mr. H. Roy Gollan, Australian High Commissioner here said today he was glad that Australia's offer of £ 4,200,000 (Australian currency) commodities proved acceptable to the Government of India. He added that the offer and its acceptance by the Government of India would give widespread satisfaction in Australia where public opinion had recently been deeply perturbed by the news of threatened famine in parts of India. Funds had been collected by religious and charitable organisations and a number of consignments of relief supplies had been shipped. The Lord Mayor of Melbourne had formed a special committee to promote assistance to India.

U.S. Red Cross Decision

WASHINGTON, June 16 (UPA): The Americn Red Cross announced on Friday that the token shipment of powdered milk it is sending to India will arrive at New Delhi by air at 15-30 Delhi time Tuesday.

It said that the air shipment will include 1,400 pounds of concentrated dried milk which is part of the $200,000 worth of milk and vitamins which the American Red Cross announced it will send to India for children and old people.

SHIPPING RUBBER TO CHINA

Pakistan Line's Refusal

COLOMBO, June 16, (PTI-Reuter): The Pakistan Steam Navigation Company has declined to charter its 1,500-ton ship "Pakistan Progress", to local rubber dealers to carry rubber to China, the ships agents said here today.

The owners said that to do so would be to run against world opinion on shipping rubber to China and would also involve considerable risk to the ship's agents.

Dissolution Of Hyderabad On Linguistic Basis

HYDERABAD, June 16 (PTI): The Hyderabad Pradesh Congress Committee has, in a resolution adopted here yesterday, reiterated its demand for the dissolution of Hyderabad state on a linguistic basis. The Committee has authorised its President to forward this resolution to the Congress President, Mr. Tandon, for taking it into consideration in the preparation of the Congress election manifesto.

Hyderabad Pradesh Congress Committee

SECUNDERABAD, June 16 (UPI): The All-Hyderabad Congress Committee which concluded its session last night at Vikarabad unanimously agreed to incorporate itself with the ad hoc Pradesh Congress Committee, appointed by Indian National Congress.

Thus the fifteen-year-old Hyderabad State Congress formed 1937 under the presidentship of Sri Govindarao Nanul was dissolved, and Hyderabad Pradesh Congress Committee took its place.

Higher wages for 18,000 mine workers retrospective to January this year were agreed on Friday by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines Gold Producers Committee and three mining unions.

COAL FOR GINNING FACTORIES

Delhi Notification

NEW DELHI, June 16.

The Government of India have promulgated an order requiring each ginning and pressing factory to submit to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, certain information regarding the capacity and output of the factory, its consumption of coal in the past, the stocks of coal and other fuel and its estimated requirement of coal during the next season.

The order which comes under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act 1946, was promulgated in order to secure equitable distribution of coal among the cotton ginning and pressing factories, according to a press note issued by the Commerce and Industry Ministry today.

The statement from the factories should reach the Indian Central Cotton Committee on or before August 15, 1951.

U. S. GRAIN EXPORT PROGRAMME

WASHINGTON, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): The United States set an August programme for commercial and Government exports of 1,707,000 long tons of bulk wheat and coarse grains, on Saturday.

The Department of Agriculture said the August grain total for all countries consisted of 1,307,000 long tons of wheat and 400,000 long tons of coarse grains.

CUBAN DEMAND

HAVANA, June 16 (PTI-Reuter): Cuba has repeated her demand to nationalise her British-owned railways. President Prio Socarras addressing several thousand workers of the United Havana Railways last night said he would send a message to Congress requesting the necessary legislation for the nationalisation of the United Railways.

Equitable Distribution Of Copper And Zinc

WASHINGTON, June 16, (PTI-Reuter): An international allocations scheme for copper and zinc was foreshadowed yesterday by the International Materials Conferenc ehere.

It said its Copper-Zinc Lead Committee had reached tentative agreement to recommend an allocation scheme beginning next October to ensure equitable distribution of the two metals.

Iron And Steel For Manufacturers

SCOPE OF ELIGIBILITY ENLARGED

NEW DELHI, June 16, The Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, places a small quantity of iron and steel at the disposal of the State Government for periodical distribution amongst small-scale manufacturers of consumer goods who are not registered under the Factories Act. Allotments under this category are made to individuals and associations coming under the following description:

(1) Manufacturers receiving quotas regularly from the Controlling Authorities in the past and (2) manufacturers who were in the trade prior to July 1940 and did not obtain quotas from the Controlling Authorities during the war an who are still in the trade.

While distributing iron and steel to the two categories mentioned above, preference is given to associations of manufacturers of consumer goods. It has now been decided to enlarge the scope of eligibility for receiving quotas of iron and steel under this category to all associations manufacturing consumer goods which were established before March 20, 1950 and are continuously working from the date of establishment.

Associations having as their members, factories registered under the Factories Act will not be eligible for any quota of iron and steel from this category.

Associations which fall within the enlarged scope as mentioned above may approach immediately the Director of Industries, Old Customs House Yard, Fort, Bombay, for their requirements of iron and steel beginning from Period IV 1950.

To Diabetic Patients, Soya Beans

BANGALORE, June 16, (PTI-Reuter): A new type of soya bean—especially suited to diabetic patients—cultivable in South India has been evolved at the Indian Institute of Science by B. S. Nirody.

The new bean is essentially culinary type unlike most of the existing varieties, growing in the same manner as other beans and peas, usable both as a green and dried as a shelled bean but for superior in food value.

Useful both for the home garden and for cultivation in fields, the new tropical soya bean has "immense potentialities" as a supplementary food crop.

American Markets:

WALL STREET FINISHES FIRM WITH WIDESPREAD GAINS

Cotton Easy On Liquidation: Grains Drift Downward

NEW YORK, June 15 (PTI-Reuter): The Wall Street market finished firm today recording widespread advances ranging to about one point. Thursday's technical recovery effort attracted followthrough support from the outset and the advance was extended over a fairly broad front. The list by now moved to gains ranging to one dollar or more spearheaded by leading Oils, Steels, Rails, Chemicals, Motor's Containers, Televisions and Rubbers.

Oils were in favour for a variety of reasons among which the most notable was a prediction of continued favourable earnings for the industry as a whole. Rail Equipments, however were among the laggards and inclined soft on reports that freight car output schedules had been hard hit by the tangled state of the steel allocation system.

Week-end considerations resulted in reduced buying during the afternoon, but profit-taking sales were slow to develop. Late trading found the market holding at or near its best for the day. The close was firm. The President's inflation speech was quietly received.

NEW YORK COTTON

Following small opening gains in new crops on scattered trade demands and short covering, prices eased on renewal of hedge pressure and New Orleans selling, partly influenced by continued favourable crop advices with, indications that the recent rains broke the drought in the eastern and central belts. Liquidation depressed old crop July.

The market turned higher in the early afternoon on week-end short covering, partly influenced by firmness of securities, but the upturns continued to attract renewed offerings based on good crop prospects and dullness of cotton goods. Dealings were largely professional with local and New Orleans operators on both sides. The market closed steady with sales put around 90,000 bales.—(PTI-Reuter).

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, June 15 (PTI-Reuter).—Prices in grains drifted narrowly in limited dealings with lack of interest attributed to disappointment over the failure of some export business to materialise, following the announcement of export subsidies and allocations. One reasin for this is said to be that current offerings even after allowing for subsidy were priced too high.

SHARES CONTINUE TO BE QUIETLY STEADY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The local Stock Exchange ruled steady during its brief one-hour session today with fluctuations moving within a narrow range. Due to the delay in the announcement of the retention price of steel, the Steel Section was listless, bulls preferring to wait and watch.

Tata Steel Deferred advanced gradually to Rs. 2150 on scattered support, after hovering around the opening level of Rs. 2143-12. Tata Ordinary went upto Rs. 392-4. On good Calcutta advices Indian Iron and Bengal Steel were better-placed at Rs. 37-5-6 and Rs. 29 respectively.

Textiles indicated moderate activity. Bombay Dyeing was almost unchanged at its opening level of Rs. 508-2 Kohinoor, Century, New Great, Simplex and Swadeshi showed moderate gains ranging upto Rs. 2, each after opening at Rs. 383, Rs. 370-8, Rs. 247, Rs. 292 and Rs. 314 respectively. Other textiles were steady.

Among the miscellaneous Bombay Burma Old again jumped to Rs. 606-4 after opening at Rs. 595. Cement was quiet at Rs. 171-12 and Bellapur at Rs. 274. Scindia showed some interest at the opening level of Rs. 17-5 and was in demand upto Rs. 17-8. Other industrials were quietly steady.

Banks and Insurance received moderate inquiries. New India fetched as much as Rs. 53-4, while the Central Bank was steady at Rs. 79-4.

Securities were dull and featureless. The three per cent Conversion Loan of 1986 continued to be quoted at Rs. 92-14.

The market closed quietly steady with Tata Steel Deferred at Rs. 2147-8 and Bombay Dyeing at Rs. 508-12.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing	510	0
Kohinoor Spinning (12) XD	383	0
Century Spinning (12) XD	370	0
Swadeshi Mills (18)	314	8
Central India Mills (6)	262	0
Simplex Mills (11)	292	0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	248	8
Indore (4)	136	4
Gokak (10) XD	283	0
Swan (20)	397	8
Finlay Mills (16)	306	8
Morarji (7)	195	0
Edward (15)	325	0
Meyer (6)	90	0
Apollo Mills (Rs 4)	3	7
India United Ord. (0-12-6)	14	7
India United Defd (0-2-6)	2	7 9
Madhusudan (7-8)	141	4
Podar (9)	160	0
Khatau (7)	230	9

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (16)	392	0
Tata Steel Defd. (79-6)	2147	8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	138	0
India Iron (1)	37	6
Bengal Steel Corp. (0-2)	29	0

CEMENT

Associated Cement (8-8)	172	8

INDUSTRIES

Burma (15)	605	0
Belapur (12-8)	274	0
Shivrajpur (1-12)	46	8
Scindia Steam	17	11
Premier Construction (4)	107	8
Tata Chemical	15	8
Tata Oil (1)	48	12
British India Corp.	10	6
India Copper	3	8 9
Wimco (11)	228	12
Alock (28-2)	330	0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata (4-9)	155	8

COTTON MILLS

Andhra Valley XD	1490	0
Tata Power (50) XD	1655	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	74	8
Phoenix (6)	186	0
Indian Mfg. (40)		
Kurla (7-3)	131	4
Colaba (8)	105	8
New City (11)	240	0
Minerva (12)	143	12
Bradbury	800	0
Bharucha	4	0
Bharat (2)	28	12
Mysore Defd (4) XD	185	10
Model Mills (5)	181	4
Dawn	92	3
Laxmi (27)	650	0
Vishnu Cotton (6)	211	4
Western		
Standard (15)	330	0
Sholapur (200)	3100	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	31	0
Hindustan Mills (40) XD		
Tata Mills (2) XD	51	8
Ahmedabad Advance (8)	222	8
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	37	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	28	12
Madhusudan S (2-8)	25	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	226	4
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0
Berar	281	8
Victoria Mills	225	0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	114	11
Surat Electric (2) XD	142	8
Karachi Electric (2)	127	4
Broach (0-5)	6	8
Ajmer Electric (0-3)	11	4
Amalgamated (0-12)	11	8
Bombay Suburban	153	12
Bombay Suburban New	96	0
Nagpur Electric (1-12)	27	0
Poona Electric Supply (5-3)	124	0
Jalgaon	10	8

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (40)	1922	8
Imperial Bank P. P.	477	8
Central Bank (2)	79	0
Central New	78	8
Bank of India (4) XD	159	0
Union (0.5)	6	15
Baroda (2-8)	129	8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37	12
United Commercial (1-12)	44	0
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	27	0
Hindustan Commercial (1)	22	8
Mysore Bank (8)	290	0
Eastern Bank (14-9)	75	0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	5700	0
Empire (10)	477	8
New India (12) XD	53	0
Jupiter (0-12)	9	6
Vulcan (1-6)	11	10
Ind. Mercantile	38	8
Universal	12	8
B I G	15	8
Neptune	5	12
Industrial and Prudential	29	0
New Great	18	12
All-India General	4	14

RAILWAY SHARES

G. P. (24)	113	2

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bombay Steam (10)	285	0
Bombay Burma New (16)	220	0
Burma Petrol	1	13
Mackenzie (6)	82	8
Port Canning (2)	37	8
Kemp and Co (30)	319	6
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	94	0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	78	8
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	63	
Mukund Iron		
Dena Trust (0-12)	13	4
Alembic (15)	126	4
Supreme Industries	90	0
Bombay Uganda	68	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (5)	158	12
United Motor	30	2
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0
Mahamadi Steam	100	0
Gujerat Motor	26	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	547	8
Harvey Press	370	0
Estrella Batteries	44	0
National Rayon	93	12
Bombay Cycle	22	0
Jost Co	78	0
Digvijay Cement	87	0
Jam Wire		
Phalton (8) XD	121	
Polson	104	8

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st	196	4
Bengal Steel		
Indian Iron	108	12
Andhra Valley	1217	8
Tata Power	1307	8
Hydro-Electric (7)	124	6
Bombay Steamer	252	8
Central India	638	12
Swadeshi Mills	128	12
Vishnu Mills	657	8
Laxmi	263	12
New Great Mills	215	0
Podar Mills	95	0
Shrinivas Mills		
Elphinstone Mills	108	12
Bradbury Mills	325	0
Surat Electricity	131	4
Pre. Construction First	104	12
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	99	8
Amalgamated	107	8
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	134	6
Walchandnagar		
Jupiter	9	1
Supreme	92	8
Meyer	95	0
Mackenzie (First)	92	0
Mackenzie	88	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	96	8
Morarji	85	0
National Rayon	87	0
Hume Pipe	60	0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	101	4
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	98	4
Tata Power 1951	101	0
Walchandnagar (6)	95	0
Indian Hume Pipe	99	8
Tata Mill De.	105	0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2	13
New Victoria Mills	2	8
New Victoria Mills Pref.	4	8
New Kaiser Hind	170	0
Gold Mohor (20)	390	0
Sajjan Mills	91	0
Osmanshahi	114	0
Ajamshahi	99	0
Air Service	3	6
Air India Tata	52	8
Air International	53	0
Bharat Line	87	0
Hind Line	6-11	6
Walchand Motor	50	8
India Steam	7	13
Tata Locomotive	90	0
Killick Industries	149	0
Ralli Ord.	115	8
Ralli Pref	97	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, June 16.

While silver was firm and active gold ruled quietly steady at the local Bullion Exchange today.

Forward silver opened strong at Rs. 206 and after reacting to Rs. 205/10 on scattered selling jumped again to Rs. 206/10 on renewed short-covering by bears.

Liquidation again stepped in at this stage and the metal was steady at Rs. 206/4.

Ready mint silver was quoted four annas higher.

Forward gold faced liquidation on opening at Rs. 115/15, the price declining to Rs. 115/9. Later, scattered support retrieved some of the lost ground, and the metal was steady at Rs. 115/13.

Ready gold Abysinia was quoted Rs. 1/4 higher.

Sovereign was priced at Rs. 79/14.

Final closing quotations were as under:—

Ready silver	206	0	0
Forward	205	14	0
Ready Gold	117	1	0
Forward	115	15	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 16.

The local Produce Market ruled steady today with a moderate turnover. There was good inquiry in linseed which helped raise the prices over this last closing levels.

Castorseeds also received good inquiry, while groundnuts were steady.

Later on there was scattered short-covering which again subdued the market. Castorseeds September delivery which had touched Rs. 244 level declined to Rs. 242 to close at that level. Linseed also lost the initial gain. The market closed quietly steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

GROUNDNUTS

Quality	51	14
Madras	51	6
Bold	50	6
August-September	50	12

LINSEED

Bold	44	10
June-July	44	10
August-September	45	11

CASTORSEEDS

Madras	47	0
September	242	0

OILS

Groundnuts Bombay Mill	28	4
Upcountry	27	9
July	27	9
Linseed Oil	24	14
Castorseed Oil	26	4

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, June 16.

2-1/4% 1954	98	14	0
2-1/2% 1955	99	8	0
2-1-2% 1961	93	13	0
3-3/4% 1962	9[illegible]	13	0
2-3/4% 1960	95	12	0
2-3/4% 1976	89	8	0
3% 1986 Con	92	14	0
3% 1951/54	100	6	0
3% 1953/55	101	2	0
3% 1957	99	15	0
3% 1959/61	98	2	0
3% 1963/65	96	0	0
3% 1966/68	94	8	0
3% 1964	96	2	0
3% 1970/75	93	4	0
4% 1960/70	108	8	0
4-1/2% 1955/60	103	0	0
3-1/2% 1954/59	103	8	0
4-1/2%	111	4	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3% Bombay 1962	96	8	0
3% Bombay 1960	97	8	0
2-3/4% U.P. 1961	95	8	0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	95	8	0
3% Bombay 1955	99	15	0
3% Bombay 1958	9[illegible]	0	0
3% Punjab 1952	101	0	6
3% Madras 1952/53	112	0	0
3% U.P. 1952	100	b	0
3% U.P. 1952	10[illegible]	4	0
3% NWF 1962	111	0	0
3% BPT 1970	105	14	0
4% Bom. muni	104	8	0
5% Bombay muni 1959	110	0	0
8% Bombay muni 1954	110	0	0

B. G. Kher's Plea For Revival Of Sanskrit

UDIPI, June 15 (PTI): Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay advocated the revival of Sanskrit language which, with its rich heritage, has a great role to play in free India.

The Chief Minister was declaring open the Madhwa Siddhanta Sanskrit College building here yesterday morning. There was a large gathering on the occasion including Swamijis of eight mutts led by the 96-year-old Swamiji of Putlige Mutt.

Mr. Kher during his brief stay here visited the Krishna Temple and received a deputation from the All-India Manufacturers Association and Karnataka Sangh.

The Chief Minister left for Harihar on the border of Mysore and Bombay states in the afternoon "en route" to Bombay.

DISMISSED: The Bulgarian Minister of Public Works and Communal Economy Peter Kamenov has been dismissed, according to a Bulgarian news agency message received in London. He has also been expelled from the Bulgarian Peoples' Agricultural Union.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

SATURDAY, June 16, 1951.

a. Advance 222-8
Apollo 3-7
Bharat 26-12
B. R. Cotton 90
B.Dyeing 508-2 8-12 7-8 10
Bradbury 800
C. India 262-8 63-4 62
Century 370-8 72-8 70
Colaba 106
E Textiles 325
Finlay 305-8 6-8

Gokak 282-8 83-4 83
I. U. Defd. 2-7-9
I. U. Ord. 14-5 14-7-6 14 7
Indore 136-4 35-10 36-4
Kohinoor 383 84-12 83
Morarji 195
New Great 247 49-8 48-8
Podar 160
Simplex 292 94 92
Svadeshi 315 14-8 15-8 14-8
Tata Mills 51-8
Swan 397 97-8
Scindia 17-5 17-11
Baroda 129-8
Central 79-4 79
Central Ne[illegible] 78-8
Imperial 1920 22-8
Imperial New 477-8
India 159
Union 6-15
U Commercial 44
Ahmedabad 114-6 14-11
Suburban 153-12
Hydro Pref 124-6 23-12
Power 1655
I. Mercantile 39
B I G 15-8
New India 53-4 53
Vulcan 11-11
B Steel 28-7 29-2 28-15 29
I Iron 37-2-6 37-6
Tata Defd 2143-12 41-4 50 47-8
" Ord 391-8 90-12 92-4 92
" IInd Pref 138-4 38
Alcock 331-4 30
ACC 172 72-4 71-12 72-8
Belapur 273-8 71-12 75 74
BB Old 595 608-12 5
" New 217-8 21-4 20
" Petrol 1-13-3 1-12-9 1-13
BIC 10-6
Dharamsey 63
I Copper 3-8-9 3-8-6 3-8-9
P Const 106-8 8-4 7-8
Shivrajpur 46 46-8
Tata Chem 15-8 15-10 15-8
" Oil 48-12
Wimco 227-8 28-12

SPECIAL

National Rayon Ord 94 93-12
Standard Mill 330 28-12 30
Coorla Mills 133-2 31-4
India Bank Right 54-12
India Bank Coupon 16 16-8

Burnham Wants War To End Communism

THE COMING DEFEAT OF COMMUNISM by James Burnham. Asian edition published by National Information & Publications. Price Rs. 3. Pages 215.

MEN AND MATTERS by "Pardesi." Published by Hind Kitabs Ltd. Price Rs. 3. Pages 138.

When two great nations like the United States of America and Soviet Russia believing in two diametrically-opposite ideologies and ways of life are both resolved on world conquest, a clash between them is inevitable. Such is the fact, however unpalatable it may be, to which all thinking men of our times have resigned themselves, as they realise that capitalism and communism cannot peaceably co-exist; and today men and women all over the world who have come within the sphere of democratic influence and who believe in the democratic way of life and livelihood ask but one question: can and will communism be defeated?

This is the question to which James Burnham attempts an answer in his book "The Coming Defeat of Communism" One of America's foremost political thinkers Burnham is well qualified to represent the American viewpoint. His knowledge of communism, too, is practical and first-hand: once an active member in the American trade union movement and a pioneer in the attempt to build up a new revolutionary communist party in the U.S.A. independent of the official Stalinist party, an ex-editor of "The New International" then generally recognised as the foremost theoretical Marxist journal, Burnham had yet never accepted the general philosophy of Marxism, and in 1940 he broke definitely with every variety of communism. Thus he speaks with all the authority and certainty of the erstwhile fellow-traveller. His works since then—"The Managerial Revolution," "The Machiavellians," "The Struggle for the World" and "The Coming Defeat of Communism"—have been hailed as masterpieces of social analysis and political realism. The present edition of "The Coming Defeat of Communism" specially edited and revised for Asia by Max Eastman, has been based on the two last-mentioned works of the author.

THE TITLE

The title means precisely what it says: that communism can and will be defeated and the author never doubts. Further, Mr. Burnham pulls no punches; he makes it very clear to the United States that if it values its own survival, it must of a necessity aim at the total extinction of communism from the face of the earth for communism aims at world domination. There can be no half-measures about it; the decks are now cleared for action and the fight against communism in a struggle for the world must be waged on a war basis, though he believes that communism can be defeated without large-scale war.

He rightly feels that the world situation to-day can be reviewed only from what he calls the "catastrophic point of view" for in any struggle between the U.S. and Soviet Russia there is a distinct possibility—a possibility that has never existed before in the history of the world—that the whole of the human race may be totally wiped out. There appear to him to be only four solutions to this crucial "impasse"—(a) a voluntary renunciation of power and co-operation between nations on the Gandhian and Tolstoyan lines, (b) a world government or a federation of nations based on the Wendell Wilkian ideal of One World, (c) a Communist World Empire or (d) a World Federation led by the United States. The first two solutions he rejects as impractical and a Communist World Empire would for him be a calamity for the democratic world from the political, economic and moral standpoints Thus though he realises the dangers implicit in American domination, he feels that the only solution for the free world would be a loose federation with the United States as the senior partner. Such a federation of the world and such a leadership of the United States can be achieved only by an American monopoly of atomic weapons and the acquiring of such a monopoly is the first step in the plan of action against Communism that he presents.

The second part of the book deals with the nature of the enemy—the definition, the method and the goal of communism and Soviet policy and the strength and weakness of the Communist Empire. Part three puts forward a general plan of action and postulates the imperative necessity for the United States to abandon its present policy of the containment of communism, to turn to the offensive and to fully employ propaganda and resistance warfare, refugees, exiles and the labour movement in a realistic attempt at the destruction of Soviet-based communism. Finally, Burnham expresses his abiding faith in the necessity and the inevitability of communist defeat.

FANATICISM

It is not easy to dismiss Burnham's analysis of the threat of world Communism. But at the same time only a rabid political fanatic would unequivocally accept all that he says. Peace-loving men all over the world will find it difficult to understand why there can be no half-way house between Communism and Capitalism, why one has either got to be a doctrinaire Soviet Communist or an unflinching American Socialite or why one cannot sincerely accept the economic ideals of Communism while rejecting its political methods. Similarly, the author's solution of a total war against the Communists under U.S. leadership is only an over-simplification of a difficult problem and his idea of a world federation led by the United States as the only alternative to a Communist world empire will appear to many to be a "from the frying-pan into the fire" solution. Mr. Burnham speaks for liberty and freedom in one breath, and then in the very next breath he asks the freedom-loving peoples of the world to barter away that very liberty for a satellite place in an American world empire. Once Communism is defeated, what guarantee do we have that the United States will not act like a total despot? Power corrupts, Mr. Burnham, and absolute power corrupts absolutely, and it may well be that a supremely powerful U.S.A. will subject the world to a totalitarianism more extreme that the Communist tyranny it now fears.

Again, while we accept Mr. Burnhams' contention that economically Communism would lower the standard of living in the American and European countries, can we say the same about the vast masses of people in the backward countries of Asia and Africa, who already live on the margin of subsistance and for whom any further lowering of the standard of life appears to be impossible? It is for these, the oppressed, the exploited and the down-trodden of the world, that Communism and the economic ideals of a classless society and the dictatorship of the proletariat has its special appeal: it is to them that the words in the Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels are specially directed: "You have nothing but your claims to lose and you have a world to win". Early or late vast masses of people will follow China's example and go the Communist way unless the western democracies give a square deal to the peoples of Asia and Africa. That, Mr. Burnham, ought to be the first step in any fight against Communism.

BIASED

Though "The Coming Defeat of Communism" has been written from a strongly biased point of view, it stands as a masterpiece of political realism. The lucidity of expression and the logicality of analysis fully justify James Burnham's reputation as one of the most clear-headed of American political thinkers. Further, there is no cant about this book: it is a forthright statement of what ought to be America's aims regarding both world leadership and the destruction of Communism. As such it is only the expression of what so many Americans feel deep down within themselves and as a third world conflagration approaches and America's hour of decision draws nearer, Burnham's political realism seems fully vindicated and his book acquries an almost prophetic touch.

Men And Matters

There is such a surfeit of books by Indian authors in English on the serious things of life—philosophy, religion, science, politics, economics and law—that an occasionaly book written in a lighter vein, however, indifferent may be, makes one draw a breath of relief. Of such a kind is "Men and Matters" by "Pardesi" a small book of essays with the everyday incidents of life as its theme. The author writes under a pseudonym and the twenty short essays have appeared before as articles in a Bangalore newspaper.

"Pardesi" has not the colourfulness of narrative or the mellifluity of expression to make a brilliant essayist: there is, however a certain whimsicality of style meandering its way through the collection that makes it appealing. The essays never hang heavily and there is a feeling of restfulness as one goes through them for they are out of the beaten track and enough to hold one for a spare hour or two. Throughout the author makes an attempt—not very successful, I am afraid—at good-humoured wit and sarcasm and sometimes there are delightful flashes, for example this of a fellow-traveler..... "I could not, however, make out if he was a Socialist or an evangalist. At one time he told us we should share our good things with others: this, as everyone knows, is a dangerous doctrine, but his implications were not sinister. He only wanted us to share our berths with him". "Pardesi" laughs with men, not at them.

For the rest there is very little. The style, though grammatically accurate, is monotonous and pedantic and without these ebbs, and flows that make good prose such an invigorating experience. The saving grace of the book is that the author has made a brave attempt at originality, and originality is something for which I could forgive many crimes in the literary calendar.

—P. D.

HINDI PATHAVALI (first book) published by the Navjivan Karyalaya Ahmedabad price annas 9.

Since Hindi has become the national language of India the need of books suited to different areas of the country is growing and the Navjivan publishers of Ahmedabad have brought out a new and revised edition of this book, which was first published in 1946. The lessons in the book have been selected with a progressive outlook and interspersed with pieces of poetry suitable to the beginner. A glossary is appended giving meanings of difficult words in Gujarathi and Marathi thus making the book useful both in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

ANIMALS OF INDIA: Marathi translation by Kaveri Karve of Ornrid Johnstone's book. published by the Oxford University Press Bombay. Price Annas 12

APLYA DESHANTALI JANAVARE (animals of our country) is fully illustrated with several plates in colours and one of the series of children's books issued by the Penguin Publications in Britain It deals with the monkey group, the tigers and the pachiderms, wild asses wolf, fox, the deer, Boar wild goats, bear, and cattle of the country. The characteristics, the description and the nature of the animals are written in such simple and pleasant language that the brochure makes an irresistible appeal to the children of the primary classes. More books of the type for children will make task of the learners and teachers easier.

—B. G. L.

CASE AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

THE HISTORY OF CAPITAL PUNISMENT — George Ryley Scott F. R. A. I., F. Ph. S (Eng.), F.Z.S., Torchestream Books Price 21 s.

Any discussion of capital punishment is usually carried on in an emotional atmosphere the humanitarian ideals of the abolitionists being countered by the fear of those who wish to retain the gallows and the electric chair. George Ryley Scott's history is a valuable addition to the literature on the subject because he presents the facts and studies the problem in its historical, sociological and psychological context. The author, of course, is in favour of abolition and his section on the methods and technique of legalised murder is a grim record of cruelty and sadism; it proves, if proof be needed, that the retention of capital punishment is a barbaric survival, that the condemned cell and the gas chamber are our modern equivalent of the axe, the wheel and the cross. Perhaps the most distressing aspect of capital punishment is its effect on those concerned with carrying out the sentence; Mr. Scott discusses the repercussions on society and the individual of capital punishment; his most powerful argument is the example of the execution of Mrs. Edith Thompson in 1923 this was followed by a series of tragedies, a wardress went mad, the chaplain fell seriously ill, the executioner attempted suicide and every official concerned resigned his job.

Since no modern legal system accepts the old 'lex talionis', the eye for an eye of the Mosaic law, punishment for crime is a deterrent not the expression of vengeance. The case for abolition rests, ultimately, on whether or not the threat of the death sentence does deter the potential murderer. Mr. Scott produces statistics and examples to prove that capital punishment does not and never has deterred the would-be murderers. There is always the problem of an alternative punishment and Mr. Scott favours life imprisonment as it exists in most countries, a long term with a reprieve for good conduct.

Most of this book is written in the light of Britain's Royal Commission on Capital Punishment of 1948. Although the attempt in Britain to suspend the death penalty for five years met with failure the enquiry did valuable service because it aroused public interest in this vital problem. Mr. Scott's history is a complete and convincing statement of the case for abolition.

—Z. M.

Glamorous Queen Of The Silver Screen

GLORIA IMPERSONATES

Gloria Swanson the famous star of the screen—seen on right—as she gives a truly life-like impersonation of Charlie Chaplin during an American National Theatre Academy Charity Performance in New York recently. Miss Swanson also gave an imitation of the famous Charlie in her latest film "Sunset Boulevard".

GLORIA'S GRAND COME BACK

THERE was never anything ordinary about Gloria Swanson. Her rise to the Hollywood heights was unequalled: her famed feuds kept the fans breathless; her many marriages made headlines and her lavish business ventures were the talk of the town. And when the bubble finally burst, it did so brilliantly writes Lee Montgomery in Chatelaine.

Typically, Gloria's comeback is no ordinary affair. It has set Hollywood back on its artistic ear. As Norma Desmond in Paramount's SUNSET BOULEVARD, Gloria pours out all her old-time exciting magic and her new-won acting skill. Indeed, she pours them out in such splendid extravagance that she is odds-on favourite to take the Academy Award.

It all began in Chicago when she dropped in at the old Essanay Studios to watch these newfangled films being made. It was 1913. "That looks easy", she remarked. "I'd like to do that." Someone took her phone number. Extra work followed, then her first hits. Shifting to Hollywood she worked with such early giants of the industry as D. W. Griffith and Cecil B. DeMille. She had a shrewd business head and invested her money in her own producing unit—the only woman who dared try it. But, being Swanson, she hired and fired assistants, bickered with actors, shot film that was never used and lost plenty.

A Legend

She was a legend before movies talked. Dressed to the teeth with cloche hats and glinty jewelry, slim hips sheathed in satins or velvets, she moved through such movies as RAIN, MALE AND FEMALE AND SOCIETY SCANDAL. Her spit curls and flirty eyes spelled Hollywood to half the earth.

"I have never considered myself much of an actress," she says. "We didn't pay much attention to acting then. We were personalities."

As a personality Swanson had no peer. She threw husband around like pea pods and reigned as queen of them all, in the heyday of Pickfor and the Talmadges, Pola Negri and Lillian Gish; the heyday of mink and maribou, and of the piano player down in the pit.

She was the first star with nerve enough to break Hollywood's taboo and have two babies of her own "I made babies in Hollywood very fashionable. I was the first to adopt a child, too. Then came the epidemic."

In a huff at her studio, she flounced off to Paris and made a film there. On her return a chastened studio provided her with a private train from which she acknowledged the applause of the crowds at every whistle stop across the continent. At Los Angeles all the great names of moviedom were waiting. From the station she was driven in an open car buried in flowers. And that night her film was premiered with more whoopde-do than Hollywood had ever seen before—or has since.

"I was twenty-six, and at the peak," she recalls. "And that night I felt unhappy. I could go no higher —the only way was down."

Prediction

It happened, a few years later, as she predicted, the treacherous downhill slide to nowhere. Fans who had idolized her demanded new faces. And a whole new generation grew up with Ginger Rogers and Grable. Gloria Swanson was obsolete.

Instead of loosening her stays and giving up, Gloria hit the road with personal appearances, summer stock, radio. In 1940 she became vitally interested in politics, and took to the soapbox circuit. She wrote a syndicated fashion column, acquired her own television show and in leisure moments plotted out a book. She became a grandmother three times over—and all in all found life so full that there was never time to look back.

One night in Chicago, filling in an extra minute on her TV programme, she did a somersault. Next day she awoke with a kink in her back, and was ordered to hospital. There came the phone call. Hollywood was calling—as it had once before to her in Chicago. They had a script that might interest her—could she come out? It was nine years since her last movie, and that one had been an unhappy experience. Miss Swanson was honest and matter-of-fact. Likely this was a small part in a budget picture. But she agreed to come, as soon as the doctors allowed.

Screen Test

In Hollywood she made the first screen test of her career and was scared stiff. She learned that her old rival, Pola Negri, was also being considered for the part. Then came the verdict—she photographed too young, at fifty-one, to look like the old-time actress of the script. But she was so good otherwise that the make-up men got out the wrinkle box, and Swanson was on the comeback trail. It was not a bit part, either, but the principal role.

Those middle years of hard solid work paid off. Gloria acted. She made Norma Desmond, the hasbeen of the silent screen whose mind is bound in the cobwebs of the past, come alive. It wasn't easy. In the final scene she had to walk down a great staircase, staring blindly into the lens of the camera. "I was in bare feet, and those wide steps were marble. By the time I reached the bottom, keeping in perfect balance, every nerve was screaming. I know the cameramen figured the old girl wouldn't show up next day—but I did, feeling better than ever. I had needed that exercise."

Once a movie is finished, it's customary for the star to throw a party on the set. But following SUNSET BOULEVARD, cast and crew feted Gloria. They presented a silver cigarette box inscribed, "To the greatest star of them all." "That," says Miss Swanson, "is my Oscar."

THOSE CHAPLIN LEGENDS

Great Comedian's Role As Defender Of Freedom

FEW MOVIE personalities—indeed, few celebrities in any field—have ever received on the one hand such high critical praise and on the other such bitter public calumniation as Charles Chaplin. His film career, which won him immediate worldwide fame and popularity, has been repeatedly punctuated with the squalls of scandal, with charges that range between immorality and Bolshevism.

For years the attacks were directed at the man himself. Despite the personal attacks, his films continued to amuse and beguile and endeared "Charlie," the screen personality, to vast rapturous audiences. In recent years, however, and especially with "Monsieur Verdoux," the attack has turned on Chaplin's pictures as well writes Arthur Knight in "Saturday Review" reviewing Charlie Chaplin" by Theodore Huff.

Factual Account

Why? Why has the screen's greatest comedian been subject to constant persecution in the courts, in the newspapers, in his private life? The answer is not to be found in Theodore Huff's new book, "Charlie Chaplin," admirable though it is. Mr. Huff, instead, has prepared a thoroughly readable, admirably factual account of Chaplin's life, omitting none of the sordid details but highlighting the comedian's splendid screen achievements. This is no extended New Yorker "Profile," such as the recent books on W. C. Fields and the Marx Brothers, filled with chatty, humorous anecdotes—and factual errors. The writing is sober, the research painstaking and complete. The book tells nearly everything there is to tell about Chaplin—everything, that is, except the why.

The plan of this book is simplicity itself. It pursues the Chaplin chronology step by step from his birth in London in 1889 through to the recent re-release of "City Lights."

His hard and heart-breaking childhood in the London slums, his stage debut at the age of seven, his early successes in vaudeville are all traced patiently and with authority. Then, as Chaplin entered the movies, each film is described in detail, with a preliminary statement as to its importance and place in the artist's career.

When the career is interrupted for travels, marriages, or court actions those, too, are examined. Magazine or newspaper accounts serve generally for sources.

Discovery Of Chaplin

This may sound somewhat superficial, but anyone who has delved at all into the beclouded Chaplin legend can testify to its difficulty. Not only are documents of his early years hard to come by, but the comedian himself —or early publicity releases—has further confused the record. According to one account, for example, Chaplin was born at Fontainebleau, in France, while his parents were touring with a band of strolling players. Lack of formal education was undoubtedly a source of some embarrassment to the

(Continued on page 21)

Eyes Right!

There was the story about the Army draftee who was asked to read the eye-exam chart backward and who complained he couldn't even see the thing with his back turned to it.

That reminded an optician of this incident: Once, in the days when folks wore glasses that were pinched on the nose, an old gent walked into the optician's store. He was very hard to please.

Finally, they reached a point of almost general satisfaction.

"Now as a last bit of information," the optician said, "do you want these glasses to go over your ears?"

"Goodness, no,' the man said, greatly surprised. 'I want them to go over my eyes!"

Visiting Paris, an American woman went to a bureau which provided American men as escorts. When informed that she could engage either a Northerner or a Southerner, she asked the difference, and was told that the Southerners were gallant, debonair, while the Northerners were smooth talkers and romantic.

"Well, then," she said, "I'll take a Southerner from as far north as possible."

PATTER

THE BEARDED BABY

By Asude

For three days and three nights I have gone without sleep and with practically no cereals. The one thought which burned in the brain all the time was the query: "What made the man say it? What did he mean by it. This Srinagar baby?"

You must have read it. It was a "P.T.I." report, too. In the Shalimar Gardens, hundreds of children gathered round the Prime Minister as he distributed cherries amongst them. Up came a lean old man, 70 year old and bearded like a padre, and wanted his share. To the P.M.'s amused query if he was a child, too, he gave the epochal reply: "YES, PRIME MINISTER SAHEB, BEFORE YOU I AM A CHILD."

You read it, probably gave a snigger and passed on to Korea or Lake Success. I couldn't. That was because I have an interest in what other men of 70 are saying and doing. It is quite true that I am not quite 70 yet, but what difference does a year or two make?

Particularly so, as I happen to be "celebrating" a birthday this week. I say "celebrating" because everybody says it. And everybody says that I should be 69 next Monday. Never mind what my age is. They must be right. Birth certificates are, of course, no good. Not since the Home Minister lost his.

Not that I am at cross-purposes with this 70-year-old brother of mine. Not only do I see his point, but up to a point I can quite see eye to eye with him. He is wanting privileges, favours. So do I. But mine has always been a different "MODUS OPERANDI."

About 10 years ago, I made the discovery that the only thing to do when you are no longer as young as you were was to be OLD, actively and aggressively old. I have seen men of 60 remaining stuck,—staying put, you might say,—at that same 60 for 5, 6, 10 years. And nobody believed them.

A far, far wiser thing to do is to take your age as they give it to you. They are happy. You are happy, too, for that way you are given privileges which no young man of 60 could hope for. Seats in crowded buses and trains, a place amongst young wives, and so on. I have been 68 for a few years now.

In other words, I have claimed an old man's privileges, and got them. Now, this man wants some special favours, too,—but he does not claim them as an old man but a child, a baby. His beard does not seem to stand in the way of his doing so. I have no beard, but somehow I could not quite see myself in a pram.

Not that this is the first time that I have seen this claim of "childhood,"—I will not say "childishness", yet,—from a man advanced in years. There is, for instance, a child of 30 in my own compound who plays all sorts of funny games with my plants and fruits and flowers, and when I go to his uncle for redress I am told that I must not mind the little games of a child. "After all, he is a child, you know."

Later, I understood that in this part of the country, a man becomes major at 40. And a woman at 12.

But here is neither a man of 40 nor a girl of 12 asking for the Prime Minister's cherries but a grandpa of 70. And he claims them not because he is an old man but because he is a child,—before the Prime Minister. Don't forget the tag.

For three days and three nights, as I said, I have lived on mere cheese toast and meringues-in-cream. Food, of course, was out of the question. And then, I thought I saw light.

It is really a question of the difference between an old man's privileges and a child's ABDAR. You know the word "abdar"? It is a Bengalee word and there is no English synonym to cover it. "Importunities" is as near to it as I can make it.

I think I see what this old man is heading for. What he does is to start from scratch,—at 70. A child at 70. All right. Allow another 20 years to pass. He is now 90. That is, he is now a full-blown youth of 20, or 25. What do you think he does then?

Cherries? Not at all. No young man of 25 cares for cherries. I am afraid he will be crying for bigger fruit then. Oranges, may be, or apples. And then, with the passage of years, he will be a grown-up man of 40 or 50, and be mad for,—bananas,—like his senior, the Prime Minister again.

This man could have taught a thing or two to Oliver Wendell Holmes, if he had lived in that Judge's time. Do you remember the story? Holmes went strolling one afternoon with a friend. He was 90 then. As they passed an intriguing young damsel, the Judge turned for a lingering glance and said, "Ah! Ah, to be seventy again!"

I have heard other nonagenarians and even octogenarians exhaling similar sentiments. The bad old days that are no more and all that. That was the old way, the nineteenth century way. This little baby of Srinagar knows better. He knows that 70 is where life begins and at 90 one starts plucking the fruits of youth,—oranges, and apples,—and later still, bananas.

As I said, it is not my way. I would prefer to be my 68 as long as I am allowed to. I would rather be with another great American, John Quincy Adams, rather than with the Judge.

When John Quincy Adams was eighty years of age, he met in the streets of Boston an old friend, who shook his trembling hand and said, "Good Morning! And how is John Quincy Adams today?"

"Thank you," replied the ex-President, "John Quincy Adams himself is well, quite well. I thank you. But the house in which he lives at present is becoming quite dilapidated. It is tottering upon its foundation. Time and the seasons have nearly destroyed it. Its roof is pretty well worn out. Its walls are much shattered, and it trembles with every wind. The old tenement is becoming almost uninhabitable, and I think John Quincy Adams will have to move out of it soon. But he himself is quite well, quite well!"

And but for the Grace of God, there spoke—your very humble servant.

Chaplin, Defender Of Freedom

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(Continued from Page 29)

man who achieved universal fame at the age of twenty-five, and, aside from tributes to his mother, a genteel mystery has been permitted to shroud that phase of his early formative years. Dozens claim to have "discovered" Chaplin; Huff has sorted patiently through these claims to divide that distinction between Mack Sennett and Adam Kessel, the man who actually signed Chaplin up for Keystone. Even the exact number, titles, and dates of the early Keystone Chaplins had been debatable until Huff's careful study, so many of them having been recut or retitled and issued as completely new subjects. His index now lists them all, along with alternate titles and, from his own vast knowledge of the period, their casts. Credit sheets were unknown in the days of the Keystone company. Huff has also quoted liberally from little-known early writings by Chaplin himself.

In "Charlie Chaplin" at last the facts are on the record and in good order. If Mr. Huff has done nothing more, we must at least be grateful for this. Books on Chaplin have been numerous, both in this country and especially abroad. While often more perceptive of the spirit of "Charlie"—or "Charlot" as he is called in France—they were invariably crammed with such choice bits of misinformation, such gaps in knowledge of both Chaplin and Chaplin's films, and such plain wild guesses as often to be self-invalidating. Huff's book provides a sound factual basis for all such works in the future.

Inner Freedom

And the work remains to be done. For Huff is no theoretician. His book is a presentation of facts, not an interpretation of the artist. Although early in the book Huff states, "We must face certain inexplicable aspects of his private life objectively....the better to understand him", there is small evidence of that understanding. It is apparent that with "Modern Times", Chaplin's crucial film, Huff began to lose sympathy with his subject. No longer is he simply "Mr. Funnylegs," the comedian with the flawless technique who can make us laugh or cry at will.

Chaplin himself had the insight to see the road his character had chosen, had seen where the revolt always implicit in "Charlie" was leading. While preparing "Modern Times" he said, "I have seen how, not to change him one bit, but how to emphasize the traits that are 'my' view of him. In the new film he will not be quite so 'nice'.... I'm sharpening the edge of the character so that people who've liked him vaguely will have to make up their minds." Huff was not alone in making up his mind against "Charlie," believing this sharpening to be a desertion.

Particularly now in retrospect, however, it is clear that the Chaplin character has remained a constant. By the time it had emerged fully on the screen (in the Essanay series, Chaplin's second year of film making) "Charlie" had a meaning that time could deepen but not change. Always he stood alone, apart, the heroic defender of his inner freedom. In the age of the crowd, of collectivity, of standardization, he was the individualist. Comedy was derived from pitting his feeble strength against all the organized forces of this age—the police, the army, the factory. And tragedy, too. Like Don Quixote, "Charlie" scorned reality for the illusory, sharing the Don's ability to organize and live a full, satisfactory inner life of his own creation.

Love For Under-Dog

But in the 1930's the world changed, and Chaplin was forced to sharpen the meaning of his character. In an interview with Alistair Cooke he voiced "a genuine danger of the little man's becoming too fragrant, of his soon being Everybody's Little Ray of Sunshine."

Chaplin refused to play Everyman at a time when every man was at his neighbour's throat. "My pictures have always been for the underdog,' he was to say sometime later; but in "Modern Times" he had already demonstrated that fact beyond all doubt.

By the time of "The Great Dictator" the world situation had so worsened that Chaplin was forced, in the last few minutes of the film, to abandon his tramp character completely and speak directly to the audience—a departure for Chaplin and for filmmakers in general that might well in its audacity be compared to Beethoven's bursting the bonds of the symphonic form to create the last movement of his Ninth Symphony. And in "Monsieur Verdoux," that misunderstood masterpiece, through its intentionally shocking inversion of moral and social values Chaplin was simply saying again what "Charlie" has said all along—that a society based on greed and cruelty must inevitably crush the common man.

All this is in Chaplin's pictures. More than any other films produced in Hollywood, Chaplin's pictures are his alone. They spring from Chaplin himself, from his mentality, from his background. Scattered through this new book of Theodore Huff's are clues, hints, indications of where they came from—just as scattered through Chaplin's films are hints and indications of the man himself. Brought together, they may yet reveal the enigma of the creative artist, the enigma of Charlie Chaplin, and why it is that vast segments of the very audience for which he created his great comedies have so bitterly turned against him.

START AT THE TOP

A college graduate was applying for a position on the editorial staff of the New York Times'. He explained to the editor interviewing him that he had a burning desire to be a newspaperman. He simply wanted a job a job of any kind for a start.

The editor explained the elaborate division of labour and the high degree of specialization on a newspaper like the Times. You did not apply for a job, he went on, you applied for some definite kind of work. He outlined many different kinds. Then turning to the young man he asked:

"What would you like to do on the Times'?

"If it's all the same to you," responded the young hopeful, "I should like to write the editorials."

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"That's right," quipped the new president's wife, who had overheard, "but I dreamed first."

LOT OF NONSENSE IN OLD ADAGES

Too many ancient proverbs, masquerading as wisdom, have achieved a moral authority greater than that of the Ten Commandments. I am out to combat their deleterious effects. Take the adage "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well." Nonsense. There are a hundred things that are worth doing, provided you don't bother about doing them well. If you try for perfection, you lose your amateur standing—a priceless boon—and become a tiresome professional.

I know a man who gave up golf because some ancient fool said, "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." He should have stood on his rights and pointed out the undebatable truth that the man who doesn't play golf well gets twice as much fun and exercise as the man who plays very well; he hits the ball twice as many times.

Is there any torture worse than to play contract bridge with three eager beavers who insist on doing it well? Can't a person relax playing bridge?

The false authority of this old wheeze is partly responsible for the disappearance of the active voice from a large part of daily life. Too many people have traded their birthright as active performers for a mess of pottage—watching professionals who "do it well". We see this clearly in music. I forget who it was that said what was needed was "more poor music." He meant that we need more music in the home created on the spot for the sheer fun of it. More music made by Bill, Fred and Mabel, not by Decca, Victor and Columbia.

But because of an old wife's fable, we have traded all the boumce and gladness of doing something for the sodden inertia of looking at something or listening to something— Simeon Stylites in 'The Christian Century.'

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Balkan-ji-Bari knows no barriers and boundaries of castes, creeds and countries. One of its activities is a Pen-Friendship Section which brings children of different places, here and in foreign lands, in contact with each other. Balkan-ji-Bari tries to remain in touch with the children's activities and organisations throughout the world. Thus it came to pass that it came across an organisation in the U.S.A., called "World Friendship Among Children." Through this World Friendship Among Children, American boys and girls have since 1945 shared a large number of gifts with children of other countries. Almost every gift contains the name and address of the sender, and on account of that, much lively correspondence has ensued and many a friendship has been born.

It was sometime last year that Mrs. Gerda Shairer, Executive Director of the World Friendship among Children wrote letters simultaneously to Dada and Rani Maharaj Singh, a Patron of the Balkan-ji-Bari to explore the possibilities of arranging an exchange of gifts between the American and Indian Children. Rani Maharaj Singh forwarded the letter to Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, and President of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, and the Government's Education Department entrusted this work to the Balkan-ji-Bari. About twenty schools and Balkan-ji-Bari Units from all parts of the Bombay State participated in the project. Children gave either the articles prepared by themselves or the gifts purchased in market, for sending them as presents to the children of America. For these presents the size and cost are not important, for they serve as tokens of friendship. But they must be truly holiday gifts.

Luckily, the first function for the exchange of gifts synchronised with the Balkan-ji-Bari Silver Jubilee Celebrations. On October 28, 1950, arrived in Bombay a "Treasure Chest" plane, carrying toys for Indian Children as a gift from American Children. A group of gay boys and girls clustered around the gift parcel as it was taken off the plane at the Santa Cruz Airport. It was handed over by Mr. F. W. Benson, of the Trans World Airlines, on behalf of the Committee of World Friendship Children, to Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Educational Adviser to Government, who presented it to Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari. The group joined in delivering in return a case packed with toys and articles, representing the art and culture of India, as a gift to American Children from Indian Children, who also exchanged with each other a message of goodwill and peace, saying "Above all else we need each other!"

FRIENDSHIP AMONG CHILDREN

Later, the World Friendship Amog Children again sent to the Balkan-ji-Bari Akhil Hind Balak Sangh eighteen cartons containing gifts from American children. It was decided to distribute these to the poor and needy children in all parts of India, through the different Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari organisations. The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a function on Saturday, June 9 1951, at the University Convocation Hall for giving away their share of gifts to the poor and needy children belonging to various Units affiliated to it, at the hands of Shri B. G. Kher. Besides, small packets were given as tokens to all the Units, to preserve them as a memento of this happy and joyous function. The American children give their gifts on the occasion of Christmas, and the Indian children would do so at the time of Divali which is a corresponding happy national festival for them.

The basic principle underlying the project is to encourage goodwill and friendship among children of all nations through the sharing of gifts and letters, ideas and objectives. By so doing, it is hoped that those who participate will be imbued with the idea of personal responsibility toward the building of a world in which they will be allowed to live in peace. "In that spirit," said Shri B. G. Kher, "I have the pleasure, this evening, to distribute the gifts received from the American boys and girls to our children here. May thus the link forged between the children of these two great countries, extend to all parts of the world, and add to the fund of international understanding, sympathy and affection!"

Welcoming the President, Shri B. G. Kher, the invited guests and the children, Shrimati Babiben Mooljl Dayal, President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, drew the attention of the public to the good work that the Organisation was carrying on for the children and their cause. She exhorted the parents and guardians to make use of the Balkan-ji-Bari as much as possible by sending their children and wards to its nearest Units. And she appealed to the Municipal authorities for allowing the Balkan-ji-Bari to use their schools premises, and to the Government for allocating parks and playgrounds for children's use. A nice little programme was staged by children of the different Units, and it was very much appreciated by the audience.

Scattered Pebbles

Love that seeks, expects and bargains is a myth.

It is the inner bankruptcy of mind and heart that manifests itself in grandeur of outward attire.

Learning is a good teacher — Experience a better — But Experimentation the best.

The best monument for any great man or woman is to depict him or her in thoughts, words and deeds.

Clear thinking is the result of colossal patience and ceaseless experiments.

To die a martyr one must live a martyr.

There is no achievement greater than ceaseless effort

A Feast Of Riddles

(Sent by Sister Roshan K. Irani)

Q. (1):
My first two are Masculine.
My first three are Feminine.
My first four are Masculine.
My whole word is Feminine.

Ans. (1):
First two HE
First three HER
First four HERO
My whole word is HEROINE.

Q. (2):
Three-fourth of a triangle.
And a circle complete
Two semi circles on a perpendicular.
One is a triangle standing on his feet.
Two semi circles
And a circle complete.
Find the word.

Ans. (2):
TOBACCO.

Q. (3):
Find the word from the following:
5005E

Ans. (3):
LOVE.

Q. (4):
When are we all artists?

Ans. (4).
When we draw long faces.

Q. (5):
What is that which we tell others to do but can't do ourselves?

Ans. (5):
Stop a minute.

Q. (6):
What is a thing which itself is blind but leads the blind?

Ans. (6):
A stick.

Q. (7):
Which is the largest rope in the world?

Ans. (7):
Europe (Eu-rope).

Q. (8):
In what colour a secret be kept?

Ans. (8):
In violet.

Q. (9):
What am I?
My First is in Bravery but not in Cowardice
My Second is in Acquisition but not in Loss.
My Third is in Lenience but not in Severity.
My Fourth is in Knowledge but not in Ignorance.
My Fifth is in Adversity but not in Prosperity.
My Sixth is in Numerous but not in Few.
My Seventh is in Junior but not in Senior.
My Eighth is in Implicate but not in Exonerate.
My Nine is in Brutality but not in Humanity.
My Ten is in Acceptance but not in Rejection.
My Eleven is in Raise but not in Lower.
My Twelve is in Invariable but not in Fixed.

Ans. (9):
My whole name is Balkan-ji-Bari

Practical Approach To Classroom Lessons

Citizens of Essex Fells, New Jersey, (U.S.A.) are co-operating with the public schools in teaching children how the things they learn in class can be applied to everyday life. To the classrooms as visiting "teachers" come grocers, policemen, plumbers, and other persons with specialized knowledge By explaining in detail their work and the problems connected with it, they show the children how education can help them become better citizens.

In this way the children learn more than they could from any one instructor, and routine classroom work becomes more interesting. Arithmetic suddenly becomes more meaningful when the representative of an electric light company teaches the children how to read meters and how to estimate the monthly cost of electricity in their own homes. After meeting a policeman and hearing his explanation of safety precautions, the students are more co-operative in observing traffic rules.

Children and Youth arrange their own programmes allright; but what about the aged people? The Borrowed Time Club, an organization for the aged in Bloomington, Indiana, (U.S.A.), is attracting attention among elderly people throughout the world. Its Philosophy of replacing "cold, calculating charity" for the aged with congenial companionship and an active recreational programme has been successful in settling the fears and frustrations that often accompany advancing years.

Dr. Frank Beck, a 78-year-old Methodist minister and sociologist is the founder of the organization. He says the club promotes hobby projects, community parties, book discussions, and discussion forums. Painting, chess, and creative writing stimulate the minds of the members. Dr. Beck credits the club with banishing the fear of growing old in loneliness.

The problem of meeting expenses has been solved by making use of local libraries, churches, the city hall, and other community agencies. Members will not accept charity. That would "defeat the purpose of the club", which is to build up self-confidence in those who belong to it.

Founded in Bloomington in 1949, the Borrowed Time Club originally consisted of 10 members. Today it has 200. The club has received thousands of requests for information from interested people all over the world Its members come from all walks of life. The first president of the club is an 86-year-old former college professor who now spends his time repairing furniture. Another is a 92-year-old judge still actively practising law.

TRAINING CLOUDS OF GLORY

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting:
The Soul that rises with us, our life's Star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting
And cometh from afar;
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home:
Heaven lies about us in our infancy!
Shades of the prison-house begin to close
Upon the growing Boy.
But he beholds the light, and whence it flows,
He sees it in his joy:
The Youth, who daily farther from the east
Must travel, still is Nature's priest,
And by the vision splendid
Is on his way attended;
At length the Man perceives it die away.
And fade into the light of common day.—WORDSWORTH.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?

It is distasteful to whisper in public. And unnnecessary in private.

If a ball arrives in your garden its ownership remains with the original owner. But he can't play with it.

The L. C. C. will not be responsible for things lost in schools. Especially time.

A Mother wants t oknow what she can do when her little girl looks defiant. Give her a kind look.

BALKANJI-BARI

India will become stronger as its young citizens have informed, critical and active minds, and are inspired by a living sense of responsibility to the community. Within that framework is room for the development of the strongest individual personality, which is the essential substance of a nation. In general principle, the likeliest, indeed the only, way to succeed in working out a right technique for this is to find out where a child's interest lies, and what he can do best, and give him opportunity of developing the ability and satisfying that interest.

Balkan-ji-Bari tries in its own humble way to do this. Everyone is most welcome to join the organisation. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud to join this great brotherhood!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

PRINCESS MARGARET AT BALL

Princess Margaret, wearing a silver leaf embroidered gown of white tulle with a shawl collar, attended a ball at Hutchinson House in aid of the National Sports Development Fund. Photo shows Princess Margaret, seen during the ball at Hutchinson House.

Cambodia, Cockpit Of Rival Ideologies

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(Continued From Page 5)

was essentially a Buddhism empire, and to this day Buddhism flourishes there.

During the first thousand years of the Christian era, according to various authorities, of ancient oriental history, there were four or five waves of colonisation by Indian adventurers all over the East. Scattered as these colonies were, they were "mainly situated on strategic points and on trade routes. These settlements were given old Indian names. Thus Cambodia as it is known now, was called Kamboja, which was a well-known town in ancient India."

The early Indian Buddhist scholars were influential in establishing various institutions of Sanskrit learning. One such centre was situated at Angkor in Cambodia. Sanskrit was absorbed to such an extent in the life of the people, that everything came to be known by a Sanskrit name. In Cambodia, the alphabet was derived from South Indian script. There is also evidence of "records of regular Sanskrit recitations and dramas too in Cambodia in the 7th century."

Indian Culture

Cambodia is one of the Eastern countries, which has been influenced by Indian culture to a high degree. As a matter of fact, it is the only foreign culture so far discovered in Cambodia. Whether it is art, religion, customs, mode of living, sculpture, literature and language there is a touch of Indian culture everywhere.

The persistence of Indian culture in Cambodian life in every sphere has been due to the fact that after the Buddhist scholars had crossed the dangerous land and sea routes, many of them who survived the ordeal (a number of them perished enroute) settled in the new lands of the East and adopted them as their own. Their enlightened teachings and art took the inhabitants as if by storm. As a result, Cambodian culture is actually a mixture of Indian and Khmer culture. It was the genius of this fision that produced the magnificent monuments of Angkor Vat and elsewhere in Cambodia. Since then, Indian culture has literally flowed in the vains of the Cambodians.

No greater tribute is paid to Indian culture than that of Dr. Quaritch Vales noted archaeologist who says:

"When the guiding hand of India was removed, her inspiration was not forgotten, but the Khmer genius was released to mould from it vast new conceptions of amazing vitality different from, and hence not properly to be compared with anything matured in a purely Indian environment... ... It must be admitted that here, more than anywhere else in Greater India, this inspiration fell on fertile soil."

The People

The inhabitants of Cambodia possess a greater resemblance to the Thais than the Annamese (both of Mongolian stock), but the Khmers or the old inhabitants show a decided Caucasian origin. The Cambodian is generally resourceful for he makes his own tools, boat and cart the craftsmanship of which is at a high order. His qualities are courteousness, refined taste and love for literature. He appears to be meditating upon the past glories of his race.

Camoodians are passionately fond of music, and possess a variety of wind and stringed instruments. They learn a little of this and that but all without any set system and since their music is unwritten, their tunes are taught by ear. They are fond of collecting together to play their favourite tunes for hours.

By far the most privileged class amongst the Cambodians are the priests, known as bonzes. They are gentle, tolerant and a much respected sect. They subsist on charity, and in return undertake the instruction of the youth of the country. They are thus the moulders of national character.

Though generally conservative, yet quite a number of Cambodians display a marked taste for western fashions, but their sampots the national dress, seem out of place with collars, ties and even watch chains. Nevertheless, they will always be Cambodian at heart, and French civilization can never induce them to depart from some of their favourite customs.

The women enjoy a respected position in Cambodian society, and a fair amount of liberty, and may often be seen taking a quiet strok their babies astride their hips. They are fond of personal adornment, when ceremony demands it, and like most oriental women they are much adicted to betal chewing.

The girls are passionately fond of ballet dancing. Many of them aspire to be absorbed in the Royal Harem where only the most beautiful girls are accepted. Therefore, if a girl should promise of great beauty, it was thought that in giving her away to the king, the parents would invite divine protection upon themselves.

Customs

ans is fairly respectable. Though polygamy is permitted, one wife is

Family life amongst Cambodi- generally the rule. Any woman who openly lives with a Cambodian or has a child by him, becomes his legal wife. The custom of adoption of children is prevalent, and is as easy as in China. Divorce is easy, and can be demanded by either the man or the woman.

The marriage of Cambodian women with foreigners was frowned upon previously. Today one finds Frenmen Chinese, Annamese, Thais and other foreigners having Cambodian wives. As a result, there is a considerable number of half-breeds. There was a time when adultery was punished with death, but now only light punishment is inflicted.

Religious rites at the time of death are elaborate, especially when a member of the Royal family is involved. In the case of dead king his body lies in state on a catafalque for about two years. The dead body is saturated with mercury to prevent it from decaying. At the end of the two years, it is cremated. During the period it lies in state, the priests chant hymns throughout the day and night and the late king's wives with shaven heads mourn the loss of their lord and master.

In the case of a commoner, as dictated by an old custom, a coin is placed in the mouth of the deceased this being "passage money to prevent any hindrance to the transmigration of the soul." The bonzes recite prayers over the dead body right up to the time of cremation.

Jungle Folk

A few words about the jungle folk would not be out of place here. Though of Khmer stock they have certain qualities in common with the civilised Malays. They are small in stature, have round faces and flat noses, and possess slightly slanting eyes, and high cheek-bones. And what is more they are a fairly intelligent set. Raided by slave hunters all round, they were until recently very suspicious of strangers.

Having been influenced by Hindu culture in the past, they believe in a supreme god Brahma, presumably Brahma but have no priests and have only a vague respect for temples. It is said that in the past occasionally slaves were sacrificed at the altar of a demon-god. Since recent times however they have been treating their slaves with kindness.

Their main occupations are weaving and doing work in iron and ivory. For recreation, they indulge in flying kites to which they attach a crude musical instrument. When affected by the breeze, melodious sounds are produced from this instrument.

The jungle-folk are generally gentle and hospitable. Their drawback is their illiteracy. Their memories are somewhat weak, and they learn to count with some difficulty.

The jungle people live under extremely hardy conditions. With wild animals such as the tiger, the elephant the wild buffalo and an occasional rhinoceros, farming becomes a difficult matter. All these would normally make life unbearable, or rather impossible, but these brave jungles tribes seem to have acquired immunity through residence since time immemorial.

Indians In Cambodia

There are about 8000 Indians in French Indo-China, our of which there are hardly a thousand in Cambodia. Found in all sorts of petty trades, their main business is in cloth and cotton piece goods. The majority of them are Sikhs and Sindhis. As traders they have won the respect of the Cambodians, with whom they have cordial relations.

The Indians are a living link between their motherland and the land of their adoption. By settling there, they have become permanent ambassadors of India. Having lived long enough in that country, they have obtained domicile benefits. During their residence they have been successful in bringing into closer relationship the ancient lands, whose past is so full of glory. The Cambodians desire that more Indians should come to their country.

Indians have always been sympathetic towards the genuine aspirations of the Camoodians. As far back as 1927, when the Indian National Congress met to evolve its foreign policy. Indians developed an interest in the national movement of Indo-China. This policy of supporting genuine nationalism on democratic lines has never abated. For that matter, India has always stood for the freedom of all subject nations, especially those in Asia. The Cambodians reciprocate their sentiments by cordial relations with Indians living amongst them.

It is for this reason that India's relations with Cambodia are much closer then ever before. When the Cambodian Court sends its envoy to the Republic of India, it will be a day for rejoicing. The event would echo the common ancient traditions of the glorious past. At the moment, India is represented by a Consul at Saigon, the Capital of French Indo-China.

The Cambodians, being religious and freedom-loving least of all desire their country coming into the grips of any future war. Experience of Jap occupation is still fresh in their memory. Who knows by some miraculous chance the Cambodians may escape the horror of war. It is not too late for the democratic French to strengthen their own hands by granting Independence to Cambodia. They would thus gain the gratitude of not only Cambodia, but all other nations in Asia.

A SENSE OF HUMOUR

"So often the man who treats life as a comedy is more useful as a member of the community, I think, than the one who sees it in terms of tragedy. A sense of humour, you see, helps us to preserve a balanced view of things, and it is when that balance is upset that the trouble starts. The kind of trouble the world is facing today."

—SEWELL STOCKS.
on BBC.

●

Howard could not understand why his friend, George, had discharged his beautiful new secretary, and said as much.

"She couldn't spell 'cat'," George explained. "Every time I tried to dictate a letter she kept interrupting to ask how to spell this word and that!"

"And you mean to say you couldn't stand a few little interruptions?" Howard demanded.

George grinned. "Oh, I could endure the interruptions," he replied, "but I didn't have time to look up all those words!"

●

About ten days after I landed in America from England, I hailed a New York taxicab and instructed the driver to take me to "Three-three-three West End Avenue."

He repeated the number. "Tree hunert tolty-tree," and immediately began questioning me as to whether we were short of food, what did I think of Churchill, the Labour Government, and so on — all in the richest Brooklyn accents. As I paid him he looked me up and down and stated in tones of awe, "Gee, buddy, you sure do moider the English language!"

●

Mrs. Jones: "Everyone in town is talking about it. Some are taking her part and some his."

Mr. Jones: "And I suppose a few eccentric individuals are minding their own business."

No Brilliant Mind In....

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(Continued from page 4)

The great importance of beauty also must be insisted upon. A young child should aspire for beauty, not for the sake of pleasing others or gaining fame, but for the love of beauty itself: for beauty is the ideal which physical life has to realise. In every human being there is the possibility of establishing harmony among the different parts of the body and the different movements when the body is in action. All human body that undergoes a rational method of physical culture from the beginning of its existence can realise its own harmony and thus be fit to express beauty. When we shall speak of the other aspects of an integral education we shall see what are the inner conditions to be fulfilled if this beauty is to be manifested one day.

Till now I have referred only to the education to be given to children: for, a good deal of bodily defects, malformations can be avoided by an enlightened physical education given at the proper time.

But if, for some reason or other, this education has not been given during childhood and even in youth, it can begin at any age and followed through the whole life. But the later one begins, the more one must be prepared to meet bad habits that have to be corrected rigidities to be made supple, malformations to be rectified. And this preparatory work will need much patience and perseverence before one can start on a constructive programme for the harmonisation of the form and its movements. But if you hold within yourself the living ideal of beauty that is to be realised, you are sure to reach the goal you aim at.

WHERE THEY CAME FROM?

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(Continued from Page 2)

usual crowd assembled outside but went away disappointed: nothing out of the ordinary was heard, and not a single stone crashed on to the school roof.

Very early the following morning, at the invitation of the wizard Mr. U Nwe and some of the town elders paid a visit to the school and immediately went to the compound.

To their astonishment, no grain was to be seen anywhere. It would have been physically impossible for anyone to have picked up 8lb. of rice —the quantity used—in the darkness, and no trace of broom-marks or other disturbance could be discerned on the soft ground.

The nmawsaya, who was also present, did not appear at all surprised. "My magic rice is somewhere within this compound," he declared emphatically. "You must search for it, and when you have found it I will catch the Ponaka spirit.

With that the elders scattered and began a hunt for the vanished grain. Ere long, sure enough, they came upon a neat heap of rice in a corner of the compound. Carefully removing it, the medicine-man dug a hole about six inches deep in the ground underneath where the pile had stood. From this cavity he presently extracted nine large stones and an image of the traditional Ponaka on horseback! There would now be no further trouble, he announced, the evil spell being effectually broken. When the Father asked him who he imagined had been responsible for the mischief he shook his head. "It is against the rule of our Order to reveal the name of the culprit," he answered. Be that as it may, there was no further stone-throwing and I understand that this immunity continues.

And now for the inevitable sequel! Visiting the place again, on his next tour, Mr. U Nwe learnt from a reliable source that the secret of the mysterious stone-throwing had been discovered. The manager of another school, carried away by jealousy, had engaged a Yaw witch-doctor from the Upper Chindwin district to place a spell on the monastic establishment! The Upper Chindwin district, I should add, is somewhat notorious as the home of strange belief and unsavoury black arts, widely practised even today. The Yaws are a hill tribe living in Northern Burma.

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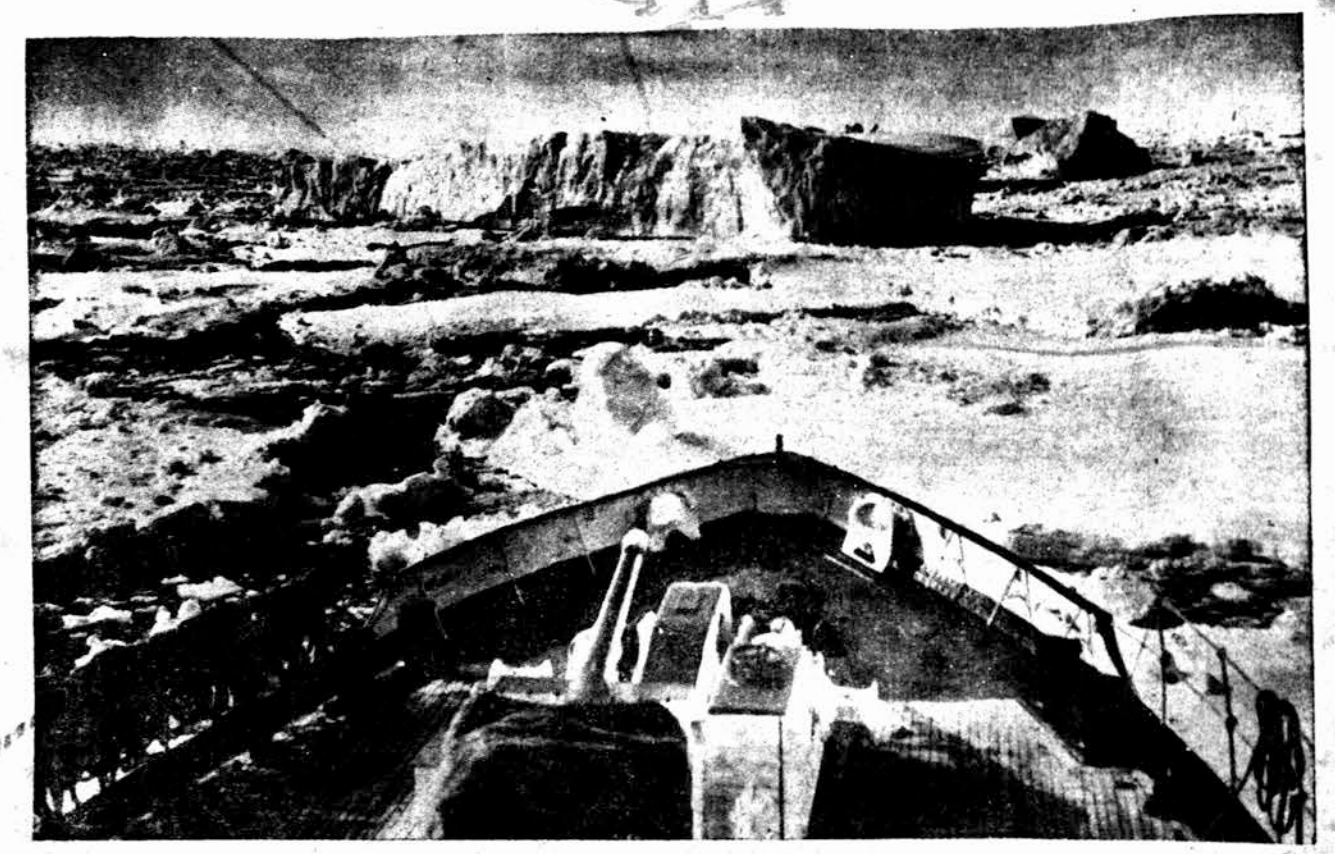
AMERICAN ARCTIC PATROL



The U. S. Coast Guard ice-breaker, Northwind, beating her way into the Arctic waters where glacier-bred icebergs drift into the shipping lanes.

* * *

EVERY year in May the United States Coast Guard ice breaker NORTHWIND pays a visit to the city of Nome in Alaska, a territory of the United States occupying the northwestern part of the North American continent.

Breaking up sea ice around Nome is a regular job of the U.S. Coast Guard's Bering Sea Patrol. For her Nome assignment in 1950, the NORTHWIND set out from her home port at Seattle, in the Pacific Coast State of Washington, about May 1. Aboard, in addition to a regular crew of 200 men, was a unique floating court consisting of judge, district attorney, and stenographers. Their job is to administer justice in the villages and Eskimo settlements of southwestern Alaska. This "court cruise" steams westward along the Aleutian Peninsula, then turns north into the Bering Sea.

On the last court cruise, in 1948, the court wound up its work at the cannery settlements in Bristol Bay, and the Bering Sea Patrol proper began. But, even without the court, the NORTHWIND continues to carry law to isolated communities in the Bering Sea region. Her commanding officer is a specially appointed U.S. Commissioner, her executive officer a U.S. Marshal.

One of its duties is to watch for seal poachers. By this time great herds of seals have paddled up from warm Pacific waters to the windy crags of the Pribilof Islands.

The NORTHWIND is equipped with three high-speed pumps which can transfer all or part of 220 tons of water ballast from a tank on one side to a tank on the other. In 90 seconds, there is a 10 degree roll from port to starboard-enough to crack loose the trapped hull. The NORTHWIND has never had to use this system, but she does keep ballast tanks full to bring her down to a draft of 30 feet and so provide safer submergence for the screws.

From a Platform on her deck, the U.S. coast guards of Northwind send out helicopter.

SOURCE OF COSMIC RAYS

WHENCE come the cosmic rays that are incessantly bombarding the earth? United Dr. Martin A. Pomerantz of the Bartol Research Foundation, Swarthmore, Pa., went in 1950 to Fort Churchill, Hudson's Bay, Canada, and sent up 32 unmanned balloons freighted with recording instruments to altitudes of 90,000 to 110,000 feet, there were only speculations.

Some thought that eons ago there must have been a cosmic cataclysm in the course of which cosmic rays were generated and the universe was born; others suggested that the rays came from some indefinitely distant point, though the conception of infinity is not as popular as it was in pre-relativistic days; still others reasoned that the interplay of magnetic fields in stars and nebulae was the explanation.

In an announcement made jointly by the National Geographic Society and the Bartol Research Foundation, strong evidence was presented that the cosmic rays are generated in the sun. Some cherished notions will therefore have to be abandoned.

That the sun has a permanent magnetic field, in other words that it is a huge magnet, has been doubted of late. It may be that the magnetism of the sun is feeble, that it cannot be detected and it may also be that its magnetism is stronger at some times than others. Physicists will have to abandon the hypothesis that primary cosmic rays of low energy never reach the earth because they are deflected at great distances by a permanent solar magnetic field.

Solar Flare

According to the announcement of the National Geographic Society and the Bartol Research Foundation, an enormous solar flare was visible on May 10, 1949--a tongue of incandescent hydrogen that was flung out tens of thousands of miles.

The next day, after remote effects of the outburst had disappered, Dr. Pomerantz sent up a balloon to about 100,000 feet to what may be termed the "roof" of the atmosphere. The instruments carried aloft recorded an abrupt increase of about 15 per cent in the strength of the cosmic rays. Was this a coincidence? The odds against chance are about 6,000 to 1.

Moreover, Cornell scientists simultaneously detected solar radio signals of greatly increased strength. Apparently a big solar flare gives advance notice that an increase in cosmic ray activity may be expected.

It is the practice to measure the strength of cosmic rays as they plunge vertically through the atmosphere to the earth. In some of his experiments at Fort Churchill, Dr. Pomerantz set his instruments at an angle of 90 degrees so that the cosmic rays had to travel horizontally and hence much farther through our air than they do vertically. Primary cosmic rays collide with atoms in the atmosphere and thus give rise to protons, neutrons, mesons and other atomic wreckage. The energies of the particles detected at Fort Churchill (but not at Swarthmore, Pa.) are so low that the horizontal rays cannot be accounted for by any of the hitherto accepted hypotheses.

The sun may not be the only source of cosmic rays, but there is no longer any doubt that some of the cosmic rays that beat upon us do originate there.

A racehorse owner was much given to boasting. But he excelled himself with this one:

"Yes, sir," he said, "I remember one race of twelve horses in which my mare ran. All the best animals for miles around were present. Well, sir, my mare Honeysuckle was leading the field, which, of course, I expected, when suddenly I noticed her hesitate. And there and then she had a foal."

"Tough way to lose a race," remarked a listener, sympathetically.

"Who said anything about losing?" the boaster concluded. "Honeysuckle never lost. She had her foal. Then she won the race by three lengths. And," he added, "the foal came in second."

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.